391
339
at

The NATIONAL ELEMENTARY SPELLER

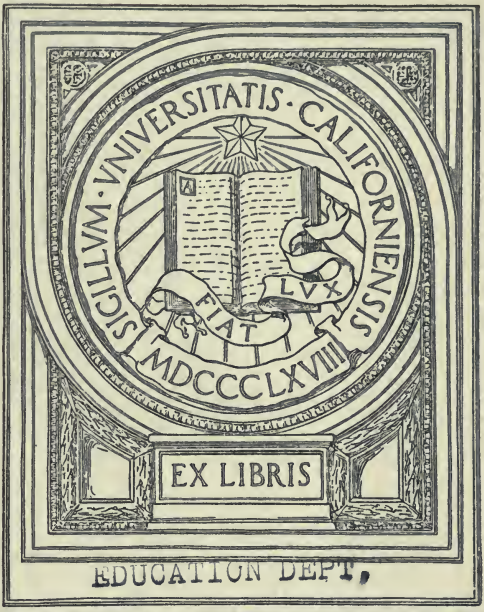
UC-NRLF
$B 307 123

BY

Parker and Watson.

YB 36578

254

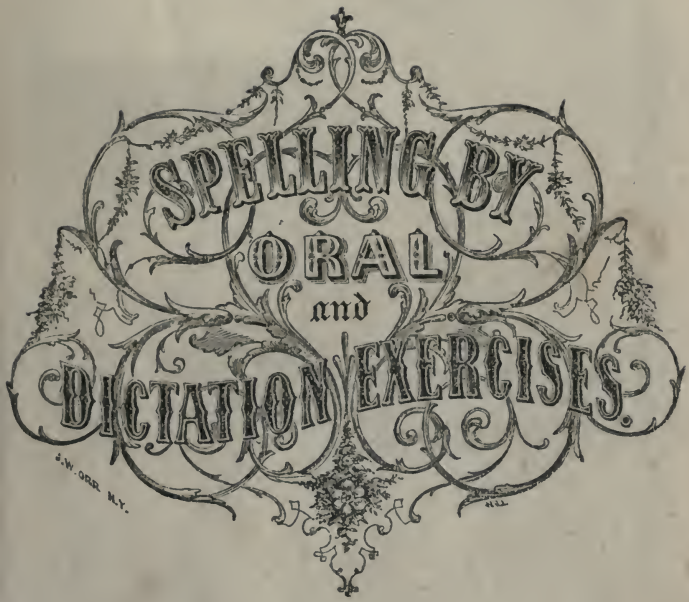


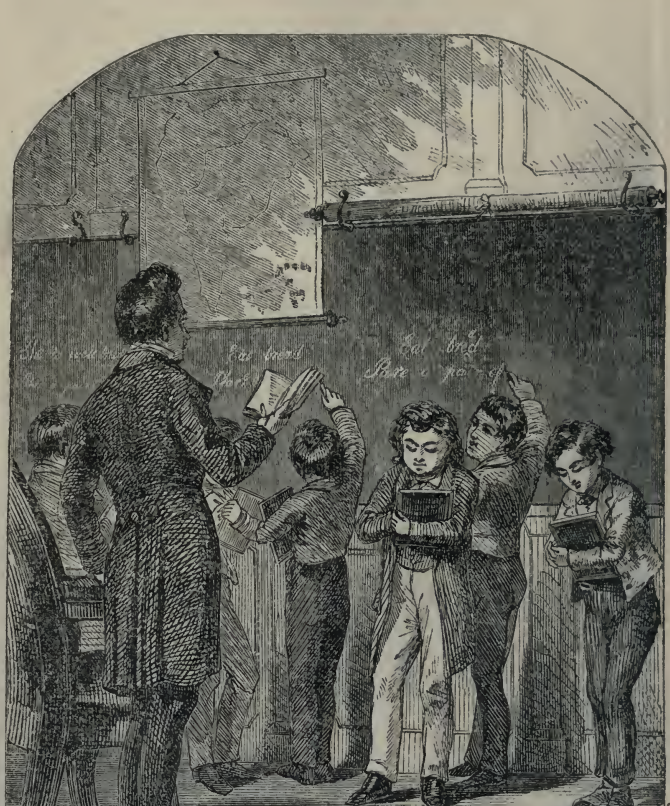
EDUCATION DEPT.

FROM
LEWIS & JACKSON
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
& NEWS DEALERS
MAIN ST. WALLA WALLA
W. T.

Leida Baldwin

Martinez


SPELLING BY
ORAL
and
DICTATION EXERCISES.
S.W. ORR, N.Y.



NATIONAL

ELEMENTARY SPELLER:

A CRITICAL WORK ON PRONUNCIATION;

EMBRACING

A STRICTLY GRADED CLASSIFICATION OF THE PRIMITIVE, AND THE MORE IMPORTANT DERIVATIVE, WORDS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, FOR ORAL SPELLING; EXERCISES FOR WRITING FROM DICTATION; PREFIXES, AFFIXES, &c., &c.

By J. MADISON WATSON.

A. S. BARNES & COMPANY,
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

1870.

891
W339
Educ. Dept

EDUCATION DEPT.

TO TEACHERS.

IN conducting recitations in this work, classes should be requfred,

1. To READ OR PRONOUNCE THE LIST OF WORDS assigned for *oral* spelling, omitting letters that appear in *italics*, and distinctly uttering the sounds of consonants, and of vowels that occur in unaccented syllables. While pupils are thus acquiring a correct pronunciation, their attention is so carefully directed to the *form* of words as to render this a valuable exercise in orthography.

2. To SPELL ORALLY.—The teacher should pronounce the words *correctly*, without regard to their orthography; and pupils, in general, should merely name the letters of words, making a marked pause at the end of each syllable, and imitating the teacher in their pronunciation. Pupils who misspell words should be required to write them on the blackboard, and to correct them before the class.

3. To READ THE DICTATION EXERCISES.—After pupils have pronounced the words assigned, and spelled them *orally*, they should be required to read the corresponding Dictation Exercises with great care. This will serve both to test their pronunciation and to recall their attention to the *form* of the words.

4. To WRITE DICTATION EXERCISES.—The teacher should read the sentences, slowly and distinctly, while the pupils write them. When slates are used, they may be expeditiously examined by requiring pupils to exchange, so that each one shall become the inspector of his neighbor's work, while the teacher spells the several words.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1859,
By A. S. BARNES & BURR,
In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

G. W. WOOD, Printer.

PREFACE.

THE constantly increasing demand, among the most experienced and successful educators, for a small, comprehensive text-book, adapted to the wants of Public Schools and the lower classes in Academies and Seminaries, which shall furnish the most approved methods of teaching Orthography and Orthoëpy, has induced us to devote several months to the preparation of this little volume.

The following facts, which are now so generally recognized, have determined its form and arrangement: That the most expeditious mode of learning Spelling is by the *eye;* that the definitions and the use of words, as well as their orthography, are soonest acquired by frequently writing Exercises from dictation; that, by a thorough classification, the Spelling and Pronunciation of extended lists of words may be learned with nearly the same facility as of separate ones; and that Orthoëpy and Orthography should be simultaneously taught.

Consistently with these views, the words presented are strictly classified with regard to their formation, vowel sounds, alphabetic equivalents, accent, and number of syllables; and, by the use of numbered vowels and marked consonants, a list of which will be found on each leaf, their exact pronunciation is invariably given. The monosyllables are first introduced, commencing with the three words of one letter, in accordance with our well-known system of word-building; and these are followed by dissyllables, trisyllables, and polysyllables. So carefully has the orthoëpical department been prepared, that the omission of silent letters, which appear in *italics*, renders this a purely phonetic Spelling-book.

Conscious of the importance of restricting this work to the least possible limits that shall not impair its usefulness, we have taken special pains to exclude derivatives that do not so vary from their primitives as to lead to errors in spelling, pronunciation, or signifi-

M118319

cation. The omissions thus made are provided for by lists of Prefixes and Affixes, which are fully explained. The vocabulary has also been enriched by the introduction of several hundred euphonious and peculiarly significant words that have not heretofore appeared in similar text-books.

The lists of words are invariably followed by exercises for *writing* from dictation. These exercises are composed of short, perspicuous, and carefully-framed sentences, which embrace words that are liable to be mispronounced or misspelled, as well as numerous definitions. In these sentences we have aimed to give a clear conception of the peculiar import of unusual words; and to *discriminate* between synonymous terms, using them in their appropriate sense. Many words, however, have been purposely omitted, with the expectation that pupils will be required to construct short sentences, in which the meaning and the use of all words that do not appear in the Dictation Exercises shall be correctly represented.

The introductory exercises of this volume are simple, terse, and complete, presenting the definitions and the elements of Orthography and Orthoëpy. At its close, Miscellaneous Exercises are added, containing—Effect of Accent in Certain Words; Names of Persons; Rules for Spelling; Prefixes and Affixes, their Meaning and Effect; Rules for the Use of Capital Letters; Marks used in Written Language; Choice of Prepositions; Abbreviations; and Foreign Words and Phrases. These exercises are accompanied with explanations, and Dictation Exercises illustrative of their use and application.

In the revision of this work, Dr. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, as revised in 1864, has been adopted as our standard of *orthography*. This work has also been our principal authority on the subject of *pronunciation;* though, in disputed cases, we have constantly consulted Dr. Worcester's Dictionary, and the works of B. H. Smart, Esq., the veteran orthoëpist of England,—always, however, employing *one* of the forms approved by Dr. Webster.

New York, *July 25th*, 1865.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

I. DEFINITIONS.

ORTHOGRAPHY treats of the nature and properties of letters, and the correct spelling and writing of words.

2. The English Language consists of forty-three Oral Elements, or Elementary Sounds.

3. Oral Elements are the sounds that, uttered separately or in combination, form syllables and words.

4. Oral Elements are produced by different positions of the organs of speech, in connection with the voice and the breath.

5. The Principal Organs of Speech are the lips, the teeth, the tongue, and the palate.

6. Voice is produced by the action of the breath upon the larynx, or upper part of the wind-pipe.

7. Oral Elements are divided into three classes: *eighteen Tonics, fifteen Subtonics*, and *ten Atonics.*

8. Tonics are pure tones produced by the voice, with but slight use of the organs of speech.

9. Subtonics are tones produced by the voice, *modified* by the organs of speech.

10. Atonics are mere breathings, modified by the organs of speech.

11. Letters are characters that are used to represent or modify the Oral elements.

12. The English Alphabet consists of twenty-six letters, viz.: a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.

13. The Alphabet is divided into Vowels and Consonants.

14. Vowels are the letters that usually represent the tonic elements, and form syllables by themselves. They are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and sometimes *y*.

15. A Diphthong is the union of two vowels in one syllable; as, *ou* in *our*.

16. A Digraph, or improper diphthong, is the union of two vowels in a syllable, one of which is silent; as, *oa* in l*oa*f, *ou* in y*ou*th.

17. A Triphthong is the union of three vowels in one syllable; as, *eau* in b*eau*, *ieu* in ad*ieu*.

18. Consonants are the letters that usually represent either subtonic or atonic elements. They are of two kinds, single letters and combined, including all the letters of the alphabet, except the vowels, and the combinations, *ch*, *sh*, *wh*, *ng*: th subtonic, and *th* atonic.

19. Labials are letters whose oral elements are chiefly formed by the lips. They are *b*, *p*, *w*, and *wh*. *M* may be regarded as a nasal labial, as its sound is affected by the nose. *F* and *v* are labia-dentals.

20. Dentals are letters whose oral elements are chiefly formed by the teeth. They are *j*, *s*, *z*, *ch*, and *sh*.

21. Linguals are letters whose oral elements are chiefly formed by the tongue. They are *d*, *l*, *r*, and *t*. *N* is a nasal lingual; *y* a lingua-palatal; and *th* a lingua-dental.

22. Palatals are letters whose oral elements are chiefly formed by the palate. They are *g* and *k*. *NG* is a nasal palatal.

23. Cognates are letters whose oral elements are produced by the same organs, in a similar manner; thus, *f* is a cognate of *v*; *k* of *g*, &c.

24. ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS are letters, or combinations of letters, that represent the same elements, or sounds; thus, *i* is an equivalent of *e*, in *pique*.

II. PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION.

1. Vowels.

A USUALLY represents six Oral elements, or sounds; as in åle, ånd, årt, åll, båre, åsk. The *fifth* element, or sound, represented by *a*, is its *first* or *alphabetic* sound, modified or softened by *r*. In its production, the lips, placed nearly together, are held immovable while the student tries to utter the *first* or *alphabetic* sound of *a*. The *sixth* element, represented by *a*, is a sound intermediate between *a* as heard in *at*, *a*sh, and *a* as in *a*rm, *a*rt. It is produced by prolonging and slightly softening *a* as heard in *at*.

E usually represents three elements; as in mė, ėnd, ėrr. The *third* element, represented by *e*, is *e* as heard in *e*nd, prolonged, and modified or softened by *r*.

I usually represents two elements; as in ice, inch.

O usually represents three elements; as in ōld, ōn, dō.

U usually represents three elements; as in tūbe, tŭb, fûll. When *u* long, or its alphabetic equivalent *ew*, is preceded by *r*, or by the sound of *sh*, it has always the sound of *o* in *do;* as in r*u*de, s*u*re, br*ew*. At the beginning of words, when *long*, it has the sound of *yu*, as in *u*se.

Y, when used as a vowel, represents the same elements as *I;* as in t*y*pe (tīp), h*y*mn (hĭm).

OU usually represents one element; as in *ou*r. This element is also represented by *ow;* as in n*ow*.

OI and *OY* are equivalent to å, followed by ĭ; as in *oi*l (åĭl), boy (båĭ).

2. Consonants.

B REPRESENTS one element; as in *bib*. Before *t*, and after *m*, it is silent; as in de*bt*, thum*b*.

C has no element peculiar to itself. It represents the sound of *k* before the letters *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, *t*, and at the end of a word, when, in this work, it is printed with a dot over it; as in ċane, ċot, ċure, ċlick, ċrank, districṫ, musiċ. Before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it represents the sound of

s; as in *c*ent, *c*ider, *c*yst. In a few words it has the sound of *z;* as in suffice. When it comes after the accent, and is followed by *ea, ia, eous,* or *ious,* it is sounded like *sh;* as in ocean, social, cetaceous, tenacious. It is silent before *k;* as in ha*c*k, la*c*k.

D usually represents one element; as in *did.* At the end of a word it is sometimes sounded like *t,* as in mixe*d;* and in a few words is silent, as in se*d*ge, he*d*ge.

F represents one element, as in *fife*; except in *of,* when it is sounded like *v.*

G usually represents one element; as in *gag.* Before *e, i,* and *y,* it is usually sounded like *j,* and is marked thus, ġ; as in ġem, ġin, ġyve.

H represents one element; as in *h*ome. It is silent at the beginning of a number of words, and after *g* and *r;* as in *h*onor, g*h*ost, r*h*yme.

J represents one element; as in *j*ust.

K represents one element; as in *k*in*k.* It is silent before *n;* as in *k*nee.

L represents one element; as in *lil*ac. It is silent in many words; as ca*l*f, ha*l*f, ta*l*k.

M represents one element; as in *m*aim.

N represents one element; as in *n*o, o*n.* It is sometimes sounded like *ng,* when, in this work, it is marked thus, ṅ; as in baṅk, thaṅk, aṅ'ger, fiṅ'ger. It is silent after *l,* or *m,* when it ends a syllable; as in kil*n*, hym*n.*

P represents one element; as in *p*ipe. It is silent before *n, s,* and *t,* in the same syllable; as in *p*neumatic, *p*salm, prom*p*t.

Q has no element peculiar to itself. With *u,* by which it is always followed, it commonly represents the sound of *kw,* as in *qu*aff, *qu*ilt, *qu*oth; but in many words derived from the French it has the sound of *k;* as in co*q*uet, eti*q*uet, &c.

R represents one element; as in *r*are, fo*r.* When it precedes a vowel, it may be trilled; as in *r*oll, *r*ound. It is never silent; but its oral element is sometimes transposed; as in *acre* (ā'kẽr).

S usually represents one element; as in *s*ave, ki*ss.* In many words it is sounded like *z* as heard in *z*inc, when, in this work, it is marked thus, ṡ; as in roṡe, riṡe. In a few instances it has the sound of *z* as heard in azure; as in pleasure, osier. It sometimes represents the sound of *sh;* as in *s*ure, diver*s*ion.

T represents one element; as in *t*art, *t*aste.

V represents one element; as in *v*alve, *v*ivid.

W represents one element; as in *w*ell, *w*ise.

X has no element peculiar to itself. It is equivalent to *z,* at the beginning of words; to *ks,* as in ta*x,* e*x*pect; to *gz,* when the next

syllable following begins with an accented vowel, as in *ex*alt, *ex*ert; and to *ksh*, in some words, when the accent immediately precedes it, as in an*x*ious.

Y, when a consonant, represents one element; as in *y*et, *y*es.

Z represents two elements. The first may be heard in ze*s*t, zinc. The second, in this work, is marked thus, ƶ; as in azure.

TH represents two elements. When a Subtonic, in this work, it is marked ṯh: as in ṯhis, wiṯh. As an Atonic it is heard in *th*in, brea*th*.

CH usually represents one element; as in *ch*ange, mu*ch*. In words derived from the ancient languages, *ch* is generally sounded like *k*; as in a*ch*e, *ch*asm, s*ch*ool. It frequently represents the sound of *sh*, when, in this work, it is marked thus, ċh; as in ċhaise, ċhivalry, maċhine.

SH represents one element; as in *sh*ame, mar*sh*.

WH represents one element; as in *wh*at, *wh*en, *wh*ip. To produce this oral element, the student will blow from the center of the mouth, first compressing the lips, and then suddenly relaxing them while the air is escaping.

NG represents one element; as in ba*ng*, ga*ng*, you*ng*.

III ORAL ELEMENTS.

THE instructor will first require the students to pronounce a catch-word once, and then produce the oral element represented by the figured vowel, or *italic* consonant, four times—thus: à*g*e,—à, à, à, à; å*t*,—å, å, å, å, &c. He will exercise the class perseveringly, until each student can utter *consecutively* all of the elementary sounds, as arranged in the following

Table of Oral Elements.

I. TONICS.

à, as in à*g*e.	è, as in hè.	ȯ, as in ȯn.
å, " å*t*.	ẻ, " ẻnd.	ȯ, " dȯ.
å, " å*rt*.	ẽ, " hẽr.	ů, " pů*r*e.
å, " å*ll*.	ì, " ìce.	ů, " ů*p*.
å, " bå*r*e.	ĩ, " ĩt.	ů, " fůll.
å, " å*sk*.	ò, " òld.	*ou*, " *ou*r.

II. SUBTONICS.

b, as in *bib*.	*m*, as in *maim*.	*v*, as in *vine*.
d, " *did*.	*n*, " *nine*.	*w*, " *will*.
g, " *gag*.	*ng*, " *sing*.	*y*, " *you*.
j, " *jib*.	*r*, " *rare*.	*z*, " *zest*.
l, " *lo*.	*th*, " *this*.	*z*, " azure.

III. ATONICS.

f, as in *fife*.	*s*, as in *sense*.	*sh*, as in *shy*.
h, " *hill*.	*t*, " *tart*.	*wh*, " *why*.
k, " *kick*.	*th*, " *thin*.	
p, " *pipe*.	*ch*, " *each*.	

IV. ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

THE instructor will require students to read or recite the table of Alphabetic Equivalents, using the following formula: The Alphabetic Equivalents of *A first power* (here the students will utter the oral element four times) are *ai*, *au*, *ay*, *e*, *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *ey*; as in the words, g*ai*n, g*au*ge, str*ay*, m*e*l*ee*, gr*ea*t, v*ei*n, th*ey*.

1. Tonic Elements.

For ȧ, *ai*, *au*, *ay*, *e*, *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *ey*; as in g*ai*n, g*au*ge, str*ay*, m*e*l*ee'*, gr*ea*t, v*ei*n, th*ey*.

For å, *ai*, *ua*; as in pl*ai*d, g*ua*ranty.

For å, *au*, *e*, *ea*, *ua*; as in h*au*nt, s*e*rgeant, h*ea*rt, g*ua*rd.

For å, *au*, *aw*, *eo*, *o*, *oa*, *ou*; as in f*au*lt, h*aw*k, G*eo*rge, c*o*rk, br*oa*d, b*ou*ght.

For å, *aa*, *ai*, *e*, *ea*, *ei*; as in *A*aron, ch*ai*r, th*e*re, sw*ea*r, h*ei*r.

For ė, *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *eo*, *ey*, *i*, *ie*; as in r*ea*d, d*ee*p, c*ei*l, p*eo*ple, k*ey*, val*i*se, f*ie*ld.

For ẹ̊, *a*, *ai*, *ay*, *ea*, *ei*, *eo*, *ie*, *u*, *ue*; as in *a*ny, s*ai*d, s*ay*s, head, h*ei*fer, l*eo*pard, fr*ie*nd, b*u*ry, g*ue*ss.

For ẹ̊, *ea*, *i*, *o*, *ou*, *u*, *ue*, *y*: as in *ea*rth, g*i*rl, w*o*rd, sc*ou*rge, b*u*rn, g*ue*rdon, m*y*rrh.

For ị̊, *ai*, *ei*, *eye*, *ie*, *oi*, *ui*, *uy*, *y*, *ye*; as in *ai*sle, sl*ei*ght, *eye*, d*ie*, ch*oi*r, g*ui*de, b*uy*, m*y*, r*ye*.

For ị̊, *ai*, *e*, *ee*, *ie*, *o*, *oi*, *u*, *ui*, *y*; as in capt*ai*n, pr*e*tty, b*ee*n, s*ie*ve, w*o*men, tort*oi*se, b*u*sy, b*ui*ld, h*y*mn.

For ọ̊, *au*, *eau*, *eo*, *ew*, *oa*, *oe*, *oo*, *ou*, *ow*; as in h*au*t-boy, b*eau*, y*eo*man, s*ew*, c*oa*l, f*oe*, d*oo*r, s*ou*l, bl*ow*.

For ọ̊, *a*, *ou*, *ow*; as in wh*a*t, h*ou*gh, know*ledge*.

For ọ̊, *ew*, *oe*, *oo*, *ou*, *u*, *ui*; as in gr*ew*, sh*oe*, sp*oo*n, s*ou*p, r*u*de, fr*ui*t.

For ụ̊, *eau*, *eu*, *ew*, *ieu*, *iew*, *ue*, *ui*; as in b*eau*ty, f*eu*d, n*ew*, ad*ieu*, v*iew*, h*ue*, j*ui*ce.

For ụ̊, *o*, *oe*, *oo*, *ou*; as in l*o*ve, d*oe*s, bl*oo*d, y*ou*ng.

For ụ̊, *o*, *oo*, *ou*; as in w*o*lf, b*oo*k, c*ou*ld.

For ou, *ow*; as in n*ow*.

For oi (åĭ), *oy*; as in b*oy*.

2. Subtonic and Atonic Elements.

For f, *gh*, *ph*; as in cou*gh*, nym*ph*.

For j, *g*; as in *g*em, *g*in.

For k, *c*, *ch*, *gh*, *q*; as in *c*ole, con*ch*, lou*gh*, eti*q*uette.

For s, *c*; as in *c*ell.

For t, *d*, *th*, *phth*; as in danced, *Th*ames, *phth*isic.

For v, *f*, *ph*; as in o*f*, Ste*ph*en.

For y, *i*; as in pin*i*on.

For z, *c*, *s*, *x*; as in suffi*c*e, ro*s*e, *x*ebec.

For z, *g*, *s*; as in rou*g*e, o*s*ier.

For ng, *n*; as in a*n*ger, ba*nk*.

For ch, *t*; as in fus*t*ian.

For sh, *c*, *ch*, *s*, *ss*, *t*; as in o*c*ean, *ch*aise, *s*ure. a*ss*ure, mar*t*ial.

V. ORAL ELEMENTS COMBINED.

STUDENTS will be required to read the following exercises, both separately and in concert, until they can utter the oral elements represented by the figured vowels in whatever order the instructor may require.

As the *first* oral element of each vowel is often indicated by a horizontal line placed over the letter, and the *second* by a curved line, we employ these marks in part in this exercise. As the *fifth* element, represented by *a*, and the *third* element of *e*, are always immediately followed by the oral element of *r* in the same syllables, the *r* is here introduced. Since the *sixth* sound of *a*, when not final, is always immediately followed by the oral element of *f*, *n*, or *s*, in the same syllable, these letters are here employed in the same manner.

bā,	bå,	åb,	âb,	dâr,	dåf,	fē,	ĕf,	fêr,
īd,	ĭd,	hō,	hŏ,	hō,	gů,	gū,	ŭg,	oug.
jā,	jå,	åj,	kås,	kâr,	āk,	lêr,	lĕ,	ēl,
mī,	ĭm,	mŏ,	nŏ,	nŏ,	ůn,	pů,	pů,	oup.
rå,	rā,	âr,	sân,	sâr,	så,	ēt,	têr,	ĕt,
âng,	ăng,	âng,	vâr,	våf,	āv,	zĕ,	ēz,	zêr,
thĭ,	ĭth,	ŏth,	ŏch,	chŏ,	ůch,	whū,	whŭ,	whou.
ŦHĪ,	ĪŦH,	ŏŦH,	ŏsh,	ōsh,	shů,	zŭng,	zůng,	ouz,
wâr,	wåf,	nou,	yå,	yâ,	yå,	shrŏ,	shrů,	shrou.

VI. WORDS.

A WORD is one or more Oral elements, or letters used to represent an idea.

2. WORDS ARE DIVIDED into primitive, derivative, simple, and compound.

3. A PRIMITIVE WORD is not derived, but constitutes a root from which other words are formed; as faith, ease.

4. A DERIVATIVE WORD is formed of a primitive and an affix or prefix; as faith*ful*, *dis*ease.

5. A SIMPLE WORD is one that can not be divided without destroying the sense; as an, the, book.

6. A COMPOUND WORD is formed by two or more words; as inkstand, book-binder, laughing-stock.

VII. SYLLABICATION.

A SYLLABLE is a word, or part of a word, uttered by a single impulse of the voice.

2. A MONOSYLLABLE is a word of *one* syllable; as, *home*, *love*.

3. A DISSYLLABLE is a word of *two* syllables; as, *home-less*, *love-ly*.

4. A TRISYLLABLE is a word of *three* syllables; as, *un-love-ly*, *lov-ing-ly*.

5. A POLYSYLLABLE is a word of *four* or *more* syllables; as, *in-no-cen-cy*, *un-in-tel-li-gi-bil-i-ty*.

6. THE ULTIMATE is the *last* syllable of a word; as *ful*, in peace-*ful*.

7. THE PENULT, or penultimate, is the last syllable but *one* of a word; as *māk*, in peace-*mak*-er.

8. THE ANTEPENULT, or antepenultimate, is the last syllable but *two* of a word; as *ta*, in spon-*ta*-ne-ous.

VIII. ACCENT.

ACCENT is the peculiar force given to one or more syllables of a word. In many trisyllables and polysyllables, of two syllables accented, one is uttered with greater force than the other. The more forcible accent is called *primary*, and the less forcible, *secondary*.

2. THE MARK OF ACUTE ACCENT [′] is usually employed to indicate primary accent; as, Read′ing.

3. THE MARK OF GRAVE ACCENT [‵] is often used to indicate secondary accent; as, Maid′-serv‵ant.

IX. ANALYSIS OF WORDS.

STUDENTS will acquire a perfect knowledge of the following analysis of words, both as spoken and written, as it should be employed daily.

ANALYSIS.—1st. The word ALE, *in pronunciation*, is formed by the union of two oral elements; å l—ale. [Here the pupil utters the two oral elements separately, and then pronounces the word.] The *first* is a pure tone; hence, it is a tonic. The *second* is a modified tone; hence, it is a subtonic. 2d. The word ALE, *in writing*, is represented by three letters; a l e. *A* represents a tonic; hence, it is a vowel. *L* represents a subtonic; hence, it is a consonant. Its oral element is chiefly formed by the tongue; hence, it is a lingual. *E* is silent.

ANALYSIS.—1st. The compound word FRUIT'-BUD is a dissyllable, accented on the penult. *In pronunciation*, it is formed by the union of seven oral elements; f r o͞o t'- b ŭ d—fruit'-bud. The *first* is a modified breathing; hence, it is an atonic. The *second* is a modified tone; hence, it is a subtonic. The *third* is a pure tone; hence, it is a tonic. The *fourth* is a modified breathing; hence, it is an atonic. The *fifth* is a modified tone; hence it is a subtonic. The *sixth* is a pure tone; hence it is a tonic. The *seventh* is a modified tone; hence, it is a subtonic. 2d. The word FRUIT-BUD, *in writing*, is represented by eight letters; f r u i t b u d. *F* represents an atonic; hence, it is a consonant. Its oral element is chiefly formed by the lower lip and the upper teeth; hence, it is a labia-dental. Its oral element is produced by the same organs and in a similar manner as that of *v*; hence, it is a cognate of *v*. *R* represents a subtonic; hence, it is a consonant. Its oral element is chiefly formed by the tongue; hence, it is a lingual. The combination *ui* is formed by the union of two vowels; hence, it is a diphthong. It represents the oral element usually represented by o͞o; hence, it is an alphabetic equivalent of o͞o. *T* represents an atonic; hence, it is a consonant. Its oral element is chiefly formed by the tongue; hence, it is a lingual. Its oral element is produced by the same organ and in a similar manner as that of *d*; hence, it is a cognate of *d*. *B* represents a subtonic; hence, it is a consonant. Its oral element is chiefly formed by the lips; hence, it is a labial. Its oral element is produced by the same organs and in a similar manner as that of *p*; hence it is a cognate of *p*. *U* represents a tonic; hence, it is a vowel. *D* represents a subtonic; hence, it is a consonant. Its oral element is chiefly formed by the tongue; hence, it is a lingual. Its oral element is produced by the same organ and in a similar manner as that of *t*; hence, it is a cognate of *t*.

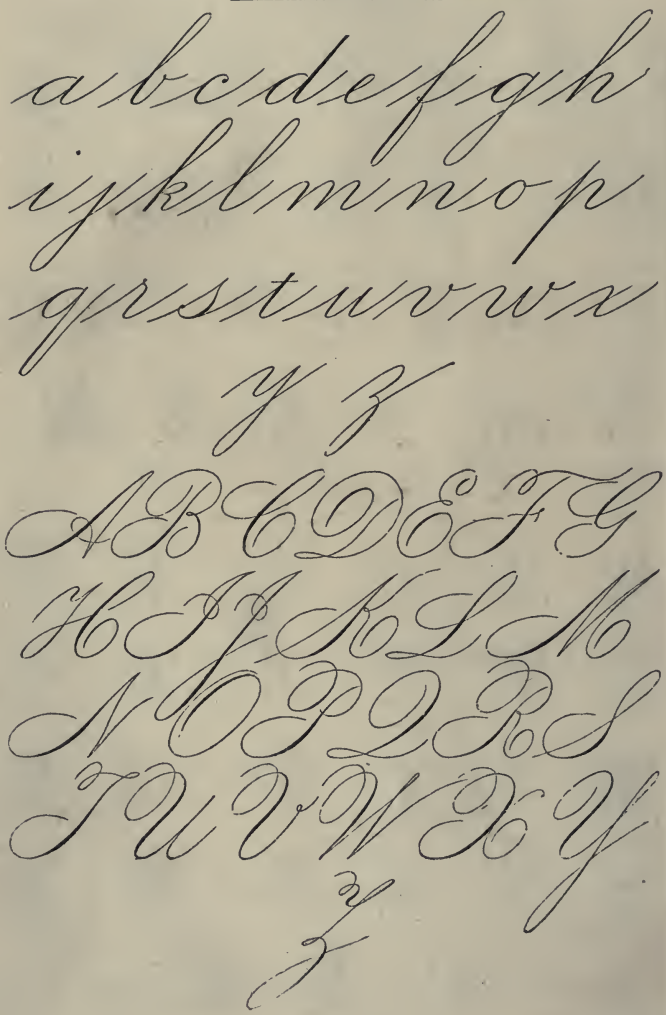
THE ALPHABET.

a b c d e f g
h i j k l m n
o p q r s t u
v w x y z &

A B C D E F
G H I J K L
M N O P Q R
S T U V W X
Y Z &

SCRIPT ALPHABET,

From BEERS' SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP.



NATIONAL
ELEMENTARY SPELLER.

PART I.
MONOSYLLABLES CLASSIFIED.

I. Words of One and Two Letters.

WORDS OF ONE LETTER.

a i o : A I O .

SINGLE LETTERS PREFIXED.

Go, no, so, lo, ho: ha: to, do.

SINGLE LETTERS AFFIXED.

Am, an, as, at, ax: a*h*, ay: if,
in, is, it: of, on, ox: or: oh.

OTHER WORDS OF TWO LETTERS.

Be, he, me, we, ye:
by, fy, my: up, us.

Go. I go so. Ha, ha, ha! So I do. So we go. Do ye go as we do? O, no, no!

Lo! an ox. Am I on an ox? O, no! Is it an ox? If it be an ox, do ye go up to it? Ay, we do.

An ax. Is it an ax, or an ox?

It is an ax. Ah, so it is. Ho! be by me! He is of us. He is by it. It is my ax. Oh fy! he is at it.

Script.

Go. I go so. Ha, ha, ha! So I do. So we go. Do ye go as we do? O, no, no!

Lo! an ox. Am I on an ox? Oh, no! Is it an ox? If it be an ox, do ye go up to it? Ay, we do.

An ax. Is it an ax, or an ox? It is an ax. Ah, so it is. Ho! be by me! He is of us. He is by it. It is my ax. Oh fy! he is at it.

II. Words of Three Letters.

SINGLE LETTERS PREFIXED.

1. Da*y*, ga*y*, ha*y*, ja*y*, la*y*, ma*y*, pa*y*, ra*y*, sa*y*, wa*y*: ban, bat, can, cat, dam, fan, fat, gas, gat, ham, has, hat, lax, man, mat, pan, pat, ram, ran, rat, sat, tan, van, vat, wax.
2. For, nor: e*a*t, she, the:

bit, din, fin, fit, gin, his,
hit, kin, kit, lit, pin, pit,
sin, sit, win, wit: oat: box,
con, fox, wan, was: *two*, *w*ho:
ewe (yu): cup, sup, son.

Is it day? O, no! Jay and May
Fox can sit up, as the gas is lit.

Jay is my son. He can lay his hat by the cup. He has no gin in the cup. He has the kit. He can pat the kit. She can eat a bit of ham, in the pan.

May has a box. Who can pay the man for the box? She can. She has wax, a fan, and two pins, in the box.

The cat is the dam of the kit. She can sit on the mat. She was by the hay, to-day. A fat rat ran by. Can the cat eat a rat and a bat? We eat no rat, nor bat.

Script.

Is it day? O, no! Jay and May Fox can sit up, as the gas is lit.

Jay is my son. He can lay his hat by the cup. He has no gin in the cup. He has the kit. He can pat the kit. She can eat a bit of ham, in the pan.

åge, åt, årt, åll, båre, åsk; mẻ, ẻnd, ẻrr; ice, în; ôld, ôn, dŏ.

May has a box. Who can pay the man for the box? She can. She has wax, a fan, and two pins, in the box.

The cat is the dam of the kit. She can sit on the mat. She was by the hay, to-day. A fat rat ran by. Can the cat eat a rat, and a bat? We eat no rat, nor bat.

SINGLE LETTERS AFFIXED.

1. Ate, yea: and, Ann, ash, had, hag: awe, orb: ant, ask, asp, ass: bee: bed, beg, bet, hen, men, met, web, wed, wen, wet, yes, yet: her: ink, its: ore, doe, hoe, low, tow: off, oft, dog, dot, god, got, hod, hog, hop, hot, log, lop, lot, nod, not, sob, sod, sop, sot, top: too: use, mew: one: how, now, sow: toy.

O, how the hen can go! Now she is off. The dog is off, too. He has not yet got the hen.

Ask Ann if she, or my son, has got the hen. Do not sob, my son, if the hen hop up on the top of an ash log.

It is a hot day. The hay is not wet. The hen was in the lot. She ate a bee and an ant.

åge, åt, årt, åll, båre, åsk; mè, ênd, êrr; îce, în; ôld, ôn, dô.

Ann met two men who beg. The hen is for one of the men. He is not a sot.

The dog has a bed of tow. Ann has a cat. Her cat can mew. My son has a hog. Has he a toy hoe? Yes; and he can use it, too.

Script.

O, how the hen can go! Now she is off. The dog is off, too. He has not yet got the hen.

Ask Ann if she, or my son, has got the hen. Do not sob, my son, if the hen hop up on the top of an ash log.

It is a hot day. The hay is not wet. The hen was in the lot. She ate a bee, and an ant.

Ann met two men who beg. The hen is for one of the men. He is not a sot.

The dog has a bed of tow. Ann has a cat. Her cat can mew. My son has a hog. Has he a toy hoe? Yes; and he can use it, too.

OTHER WORDS OF THREE LETTERS.

1. Ac*e*, ag*e*, a*i*m, ap*e* : act, add, bag, cab, cap, gag, lad, lag, lap, mad, map, nag, nap, pad, rag, rap, sad, sap, tag, tap : ar*e*, arm, bar, car, far, jar, tar : al*l*, ca*w*, ja*w*, la*w*, ma*w*, pa*w*, ra*w*, sa*w*, war : a*i*r.

2. E*a*r, e*e*l, fe*e*, le*a*, pe*a*, se*e*, te*a* : den, eb*b*, eg*g*, elk, end, fed, fen, get, jet, keg, led, leg, let, net, peg, pen, pet, set, sex, ten, vex : er*r*, fir, sir, bur, cur, fur, pur, urn.

3. Dry, fly, ic*e*, pi*e*, shy, sky, sly, sty, thy, try, vi*e*, why, ir*e* : bid, big, did, dim, fib, fig, fix, gig, him, hip, ilk, il*l*, jig, kid, lid, lip,

nip, pig, rib, rid, rig, rim, rip, sip, six, tin, wig.

4. Fo*e*, o*a*k, o*a*r, o*w*n, ro*w*, wo*e*: cob, cod, fob, fog, fop, job, jot, mob, mop, od*d*, pod, pop, pot, rob, rod, wad: you.

5. Few, dew, hew, jew, new, pew: bug, but, cut, dug, fun, gum, gun, hug, hum, hut, jug, jut, lug, mud, mug, nut, pun, rub, rug, rum, run, sun, sup, tub, tug, tun: put: out, our, cow, owl, vow: boy, joy.

The air is raw. Ten boys are on the ice. Six of the boys are far off. Ann and May Oak are on the ice, too.

See the big boy who has the odd fur cap. He may aim to get Ann by her arm, but he can not. She can

vex him. He can run by all the boys; but he can not get by her.

It is fun and joy to be on the ice. One boy, in the cut, has a rod. May has one end of the rod. Why can not she go by him?

One lad hit his leg, his jaw, and

his lip, on the ice. It was a sad job. He did rub rum on his jaw and on his lip.

The sun is now set. The big boy may get hay for our cow. The pig and the pet kid may eat, too.

If you are dry, Ann can get tea. You may eat an eel, a few eggs, and a pie. You may put the nuts in my new mug.

Script.

The air is raw. Ten boys are on the ice. Six of the boys are far off. Ann and May Oak are on the ice, too.

See the big boy who has the odd fur cap. He may aim to get Ann by her arm, but he can not. She can vex him. He can run by all the boys; but he can not get by her.

It is fun and joy to be on the ice. One boy, in the cut, has a rod. May has one end of the rod. Why can not she go by him?

One lad hit his leg, his jaw, and his lip, on the ice. It was a sad job. He did rub rum on his jaw and on his lip.

The sun is now set. The big boy may get hay for our cow. The pig and the pet kid may eat, too.

If you are dry, Ann can get tea. You may eat an eel, a few eggs, and a pie. You may put the nuts in my new mug.

III. Words of Four Letters.

SINGLE LETTERS PREFIXED.

1. Brày, ċàġe, ċàpe, ċlày, dàle, dàte, drày, fàce, faíl, flay, fray, gray, hate, jaíl, lace, mace, mate, naíl, nape, pace, paġe, pate, play, race, raġe, raíl, rate, saġe, sate, sway, tape, waġe.

2. Bånd, brån, ċåsh, chåt, ċlåd, ċlåp, ċråg, ċråm, dash, drag, faċt, flag, flap, flax, gash, glad, hand, hash, land, lash, mash, rant, rash, sand, sash, sċab, sċan, shad, sham, slap, snag, snap, span, stag, taċt, ṫhat, trap.

3. Bårk, ċårt, dårk, dårt, fårm, gåpe, hårk, hårm, lark, park, part, sċar, star, tart: ċlåw, dråw, fåll, flaw, mall, tall, wall, want, warm, wart, yawl: ċåre, dare, lair, rare: båsk, gåsp, låss, måss, pånt, påss, raft, rasp, task, waft.

4. Fèar, gèar, hèat, nèar, nèat, plèa, sèat, yèar, feel, reel: bênd, blêd, flêd, mênd, rênd, sênd, slêd,

tend, ṫhen, wel*l*, wend, when, yelk, said (sĕd): burn, (bẽrn), spurn, turn.

5. Di*c*e, di*r*e, fi*r*e, hi*r*e, mi*c*e, mi*r*e, ri*c*e, si*r*e, ti*r*e, vi*c*e, wi*r*e: bĭl*l*, brĭm, chĭp, ċlĭp, ċrĭb, drĭp, fil*l*, flit, gil*l*, ġil*l*, grim, grip, hil*l*, kiṅk, liṅk, milk, mil*l*, miṅk, pil*l*, piṅk, prim, ship, skin, silk, sil*l*, siṅk, slip, slit, snip, spin, spit, til*l*, ṫhis, trip, trim, twin, twit, whim, whip, wil*l*, wiṅk.

6. Blo*w*, bo*n*e, ċo*d*e, ċo*n*e, ċro*w*, flo*w*, glo*w*, go*r*e, gro*w*, hon*e*, mold, mo*r*e, ro*d*e, sho*w*, sno*w*, so*w*n, sto*w*, ton*e*, to*r*e, wo*r*e, zon*e*, bo*a*t, go*a*t, ho*a*r, ro*a*r, so*a*k: blŏt, chŏp, ċlŏg, dŏ*f*f, flŏg, gŏne, lŏft, plŏt, shŏp, shot, slop, soft, spot, stop, trot, swan, wand, wash, wasp, what: shŏe, yŏ*u*r, tru*e*.

7. Fu̇se, chew, spew: chu̇m, dru̇m, dru̇b, gru̇b, gru̇m, plug, sċud, shut, slug, spun, stun: brow, down, gown, howl, plow, prow, pout, sċow, sour: boil, ċoil, foil, roil, soil, toil.

Dictation Exercises.

1. The gray rat is in a cage. Do not fray or rub the lace. Page and his mate may run a race. Hate no one. He did rail at the man, in his rage. Eat a date. Sip sage tea. Men wage war. Do not fail to play. The man in the jail has a sad face. My tape is on a nail.

2. I am glad to get a band for my hat. The rash lad has a gash on his arm. He can pay cash for a sash, a lash, and a flag. He had a trap in his hand. The flax on that land is his. Do not put sand in the bran.

3. A dray, or cart, is on the farm. I want a warm tart. Hark! it is the lark. He is in the park. Do not fall, if the dog bark. I dare not gape. A part of the dart hit that tall lass. She has a scar on her hand. It is dark. I see a star. Do not mall that rare cat, if she draw her claw on his arm. Use care at the task. I saw a flaw in the wall.

4. Do not fear to sit on that neat seat. Do you feel the heat? He

mûte, ûp, fûll.—ċ as k ; ġ as j ; ṅ as ng ; ṡ as z ; ṫh as sh ; ṫhis ; azure.

said, "A new year is near." The dog fled. His paw bled. When you send the sled, I can mend it. She may turn the reel.

5. Will this lad hire the dice? It is a dire vice. Two mice are in a wire trap. Did he sink in the mire? A ġill of milk will fill the cup up to its brim. Do not slip and let it drip. If you kill the mink, do not slit its skin. A whim led him to put the mill on a hill. That prim lass has a pink in her silk bag.

6. Blow the soft snow off this spot. The yawl, or boat, rode on the sea. That cone is bone. The fire in the ship did roar and glow. He tore the code. Your son rode a goat. He wore a red shoe. He shot a swan and a crow. Stop the nag, if he trot. Wash the blot off my wand, or rod. What is more true?

7. Fuse or heat the wax; but do not chew it. My chum, or mate, has a drum. I saw a slug and a grub. The plow is on the brow of the hill. Do not pout, if the dog howl. If you toil, do not soil your cap.

SINGLE LETTERS AFFIXED.

1. Bȧne, ċȧne, dȧme, ṫhey: bȧnk, dȧmp, fȧng, lȧck, pang, rank, rang, tank: bȧrb, bȧrd, bȧrn, bȧth, ċȧrd, ċarp, marl, path: pȧwn, wȧrd, wȧrn, wȧrp, form, fork.

2. Hère, lèad, lèan, lèap, fèed, sèek, sèam, ṫhère: dẽnt, pẽnt, shẽd, tẽnt, ṫhẽm, wẽnt: *h*ẽrb, ċarl, firm, burn, ċurb, ċurd, ċurl, furl.

3. Bīde, bīnd, dīed, dīme, dīne, fīne, kīnd, kīte, pied, pine, pint, ride, ripe, tine, wind, wine: dĭng, hiss, king, pith, sing, tint, wing, wind, wiṫh.

4. Dōte, fōrd, hōpe, lōth, mōpe, nōte, ȯath, pōpe, robe: frŏm, sŏng: whŏm, ċŏol, ċŏop, tŏol: ċūbe, ċūre, huġe, tube, tune, *lieu*, newṡ, view: fŭnd, gŭmṡ, hump, sung, suṅk, doeṡ: ċook (kůk), wool (wůl).

Dictation Exercises.

1. The dame has a cane. I warn you that the fang has bane in it. The bard sat on a damp bank. The tank was his bath. The path near the barn is in the form of a fork.

åge, åt, årt, åll, bâre, åsk; mȯ, ȯnd, ȯrr; ice, în; ȯld, ȯn, dȯ.

2. Here is a tent. He went to seek thee. Lead that lean goat to the shed, and feed her. Did the herb seem to burn? The firm earl is a man of rank.

3. You may pay a dime for the kite. I dine with the kind king. Did the swan hiss? Is her wing pied? I hear the wind in the pine. I sing, when I ride my fine nag. Do not sip wine.

4. Whom does she dote on? I hope he will be loth to use an oath. I got a view of the ford as the boat sunk. If I get the news, I will pay my note. When he sung the song, I saw his gums. Did he play a tune on that huge tube? The robe is as soft as wool. The cook will cool an egg.

OTHER WORDS OF FOUR LETTERS.

1. Bȧbe, bȧke, ċȧke, ċȧme, ċȧve, fȧde, fȧme, game, gave, gaze, haze, jade, lake, lame, make, name, pave, rake, rave, sake, safe, same, sane, save, stay, take, tame, vase, wake, bait, gain.

2. Bȧck, brȧd, ċȧmp, chȧp, ċlȧm, ċrȧb, dȧnk, drab, gang, hack, hang, hank, have, lack, lamb, lamp, lank, pack, plan, plat, sack, sang, sank, slab, slam, swam, tack, than, vamp: ȧlms, bȧlm, ċalf, ċalm, darn, garb, half, hard, harp, lard, palm, yard, yarn. lȧth,

3. Hâlt, mâlt, sâlt, tâlk, wâlk, dâub, lâud, dawn, fawn, gnaw, hawk, lawn, thaw, born, ċork, ċorn, horn, lord, morn, sort: fâst, lâst, mast, past, vast.

4. Mȅre, bȅad, bȅak, bȅan, dȅal, ȅach, ȅase, ceast, heap, meal, mean, ream, reap, veal, zeal, beef, deed, deem, deep, feed, free, glee, heed, keel, keen, keep, knee, meek, peep, reef, veer, weed, weep.

5. Bẽlt, bẽnt, bẽst, dẽḃt, dẽck, dẽsk, fẽlt, held, helm, help, jest, kept, left, lent, less, melt, mess, neck, nest, next, peck, rent, seċt, self, stem, text, vest, wept, west, dead, deaf, head: fẽrn, ġẽrm, jẽrk, pẽrt, tẽrm, vẽrb, bird, dirk, dirt, gird, girl, girt, stir, word, work, worm, blur, hurl, slur, turf, urġe.

6. Dive, fife, file, five, hive, life, like, lime, line, mild, mile, mind, mine, nigh, nine, pike, pile, pipe, ride, rind, riṡe, rive, sigh, size, tile, vile, vine, wide, wife, wild, wipe, wiṡe, lyre, type.

7. Chĩn, dĩsh, fĩlm, fĩsh, fĩst, gĩft, glĩb, grin, grit, hilt, hint, inch, itch, kiss, lift, lint, lisp, list, mint, miss, pick, quit, rich, rick, rift, risk, shin, sick, sift, skip, slim, smit, swim, thin, tick, whiz, wick, wilt, wish, wisp, myth.

8. Bŏth, ċŏlt, ċŏmḃ, ċŏpe, ċŏve, dŏme, dŏse, doze, home, host, hove, joke, jolt, mole, molt, most, pork, post, roll, rope, rove, torn, vote, worn, wove, yoke, ċoal, ċoax, foam, goal, loaf, loam, roam, soap, door.

9. Bŏnd, ċŏst, ċrŏp, dŏck, dŏll, drŏp, frŏg, loll, long, loss, lost, mock, moss, moth, plod, pomp, pond, prop, rock, sock, toss: lŏṡe, mŏve, tomḃ, womḃ, boom, boon, boor, boot, doom, food, fool, hoof, hoot, loom, loop, mood, moon, nook, noon, pool, roof, room, root, soon, tool, rule, ruṡe, brew, drew, ċrew, grew.

10. Dụ̀k*e*, dụ̀p*e*, fụ̂m*e*, Jụ̀n*e*, lụ̀t*e*, mụ̀l*e*, mụ̀t*e*, glu*e*, stew, su*i*t: bụ̊f*f*, bụ̊lb, bụ̊lk, bụ̊mp, bụ̊z*z*, ċuf*f*, ċul*l*, ċlub, duc*k*, dul*l*, dum*b*, dusk, fus*s*, gulf, gul*l*, gush, hul*l*, hung, hunt, hush, jump, luc*k*, lul*l*, lump, much, muf*f*, musk, num*b*, puf*f*, pulp, pump, rusk, sċum, shun, snug, stud, stun, suc*k*, swum, thu*s*, tuc*k*, tuft, tusk, dov*e*, lov*e*.

11. Bůl*l*, fůl*l*, půl*l*, půsh, wolf, book, foot, good, hood, hook, look, rook, soot, took: loud, noun, thou: loin, join, oint, void.

Dictation Exercises.

1. She may bake a cake for the babe. For the sake of his dear name, oh, wake to fame! Do not jade or tire that lame ox. The game was near a cave. The sane man is safe. A haze came on the lake. The pink did fade on the same day. Save what you gain. He gave a vase, a rake, and a tame fox, to my son.

2. He hit the brad, or tack, with the back of my ax. He ate a bit of lamb, a clam, and a crab. The gang sang in the camp. That lank chap, or boy, swam on a slab. Vamp or mend my shoe. The air is dank, or damp. He may hang my sack on a peg. Darn my garb with yarn. He had more than half the alms. The lard is hard. The calf in the yard is near my drab hack.

3. If you walk on the lawn, do not halt to talk. His last dawn and morn are past. That fast ship is on the vast sea. We can make lath of her mast. That sort of lord will fawn. Can a hawk eat corn? He has salt in a horn.

4. Did each lad weep? He swam with ease in the deep sea. Feed the lamb with meal and beans. He gave that meek boy a mere bit of veal. The hawk can rend the beef with his beak. Did you reap that heap of weeds? The keel, or boat, is on the reef.

5. She lent her best belt. His knee hit the desk. Do not jest with the deaf lad; but help him. He left an egg in the nest. Ward West wept. Did the hen peck his head and his neck? Did the girl mend the rent in my vest? Do less for self. He wept for the dead. The term verb means a word. Do not jerk the pert lad. A worm is on the turf. If you urge him, he will work.

6. I saw five boys dive and rise. I am nigh nine wise men. The fife

and the file are mine. Wipe that vile pipe. If it be a mild day, my wife will ride a mile.

7. The fish can swim in a dish. I wish to pick the mint. Miss Myth did kiss the babe on its chin. That rick of hay is the gift of a rich man. The slim lad is sick.

8. I saw a host of men vote. I have both pork and soap at home. The mole did doze in the soft loam. I saw foam on the rope when the colt was at the goal, or post. She can get coal, and a loaf, at the next door.

9. He lost the cost of his crop. Did Ann Bond lose her doll? Do not hoot at the fool, nor mock him; but let him plod or move on. I saw a frog on a rock, by the pool, or pond. My sock and my boot are on the moss in the nook. The crew will soon want food. The twig grew from the root of an ash. I saw the moon, from a room near the roof.

10. In June, the duke gave me a lute. If she stew the duck, it will suit me. If the mute lad fret and fume, and hit the mule with a club, I can not love him. Dull boy! why do you thus sit dumb? He had good luck near dusk, in his hunt; for he shot a buck, a gull, and a dove.

11. The bull did push and gore the wolf. He took the hood and put his foot on it. My book is full of cuts. Do not pull the hook; for I see soot on it. I will look at the rook, if I hear its loud cry. A noun is a name. Did he join the mob? Thou, O Lord, art good.

IV. Monosyllables of more than Four Letters.

MONOSYLLABLES—A IN AGE.

1. Bàst*e*, bàṫh*e*, blàd*e*, blàm*e*, blàz*e*, brà*ce*, brav*e*, chaf*e*, chanġ*e*, chas*e*, ċran*e*, ċrap*e*, ċrav*e*, ċraz*e*, drak*e*, flak*e*, flam*e*, fram*e*, glad*e*, grac*e*, grad*e*, grap*e*, grav*e*, graz*e*, hast*e*, past*e*, plac*e*, plag*ue*, ranġ*e*, sċal*e*, sċrap*e*, shad*e*, shak*e*, sham*e*, shap*e*, shav*e*, skat*e*, slak*e*, slat*e*, slav*e*, snak*e*, spac*e*, spad*e*, staġ*e*, stat*e*, stav*e*, stranġ*e*, vag*ue*.

Alphabetic Equivalents of à.

2. Brain, chain, ċhaiṡ*e*, ċlaim, drain, faith, flail, frail, grain, paint, praiṡ*e*, quail, quaint,

saint, snail, sprain, stain, strain, taint, trail, train, trait. Spray, stray. Ei*gh*th, frei*gh*t, skein.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Grace Crane will baste or sew the vest. Do not blame the brave lad, if he bathe in the lake. The slave will shave that grave man with his keen blade. He can brace or tie the stave with a grape vine. Do not plague or move the girl with vague fear. Did he chase the snake with a spade? His shape, or form, is strange. Did Ann Drake change the frame on my slate? Do not chafe or rub the crape.

2. The frail lad has a weak brain. If he claim the quaint old chaise, do not stain or paint it. He can not taint the name of that saint, or good man. If he strain or sprain his arm, he can not use the flail. Will he pay for a quail, the grain, and my eighth skein of yarn?

MONOSYLLABLES—A IN AT.

1. Bå*dġe*, bå*t*ch, blå*ck*, blånd, blåṅk, brånd, ċa*t*ch, champ, ċ*h*aśm, ċlack, ċlaṅk, ċlash, ċra*ck*, ċramp, ċraṅk, ċrash, draṅk, flaṅk, flash, fraṅk, gland, grand, ha*t*ch, la*t*ch, ma*t*ch, pa*t*ch, plaṅk, plant, plash, praṅk, sċalp, sċamp, sċant, sċrap, sċra*t*ch, shal*l*, shraṅk, sla*ck*, slash, sma*ck*, smash, sna*t*ch, spaśm, splash, sprang, sta*ck*, stamp, stand, strand, strap, thaṅk, thrash, thwa*ck*, tra*ck*, tramp.

Dictation Exercises.

1. That scamp, or bad man, had a black badge on his arm. Will he cătch cold this bland day? The crank fell, with a crash, into a chasm. I saw the nag stamp, and champ his bit, by the stack. You shall have my last batch of cake. If the frank lad snatch the plank and plash you, do not thwack, thrash, or beat him. Hear the clack and the clank of the slack chain.

MONOSYLLABLES—A IN ART.

1. Bârġe, bâthṣ, ċârve, chârġe, chârm, chârt, farċe, gape, *g*narl, ha*l*ve, harsh, larch, larġe,

march, marsh, parch, pars*e*, paṫhṡ, *p*sa*l*m, qua*l*m, sa*l*v*e*, sċarf, shark, sharp, smart, snarl, spark, sparse, stanch, starch, stark, start, starve, *w*rath.

Alphabetic Equivalents of å.

2. Craunch, daunt, flaunt, gaunt, haunch, haunt, jaunt, laugh, launch, taunt, vaunt. Hearth. Guard.

Dictation Exercises.

1. The large barge, or boat, near the baṫhs, is in my charge. Halve the salve and put it on the cut, if it smart. Starch the scarf. Get a chart of the paṫhs in the marsh. To gnarl is to snarl and show wrath. Sing a psalm in the sparse or thin wood. He went stark mad.

2. Do not daunt the gaunt dog, if he craunch a bone. Did he flaunt and vaunt on his jaunt, or trip? Launch the ship. Do not taunt him; but guard his hearth.

MONOSYLLABLES—A IN ALL.

1. Ch*a*l*k*, dw*å*rf, f*å*ls*e*, qu*å*rt, sċ*å*ld, sm*å*l*l*, squal*l*, sta*l*k, stal*l*, sward, swarm, swart, swaṫhṡ, thwart, waltz, warmth, wharf.

Alphabetic Equivalents of å.

2. Cau*gh*t, ċauṡe, fault, fraud, frau*gh*t, gauze, nau*gh*t, paunch, sauce, tau*gh*t, vault: brawl, brawn, ċrawl, drawl, drawn, sċrawl, shawl, spawn, sprawl, squaw, straw, ċloṫhṡ, gorġe, horse, north, sċorch, sċorn, short, snort, storm, thorn, torch, wroth: broad: bou*gh*t, ċough, fou*gh*t, sou*gh*t, trough, thou*gh*t

Dictation Exercises.

1. Scald a quart of milk. The small dwarf did squall for the chalk The swart or dark man saw a swarm of bees on a tall stalk. The warmth will dry the swaths of hay. I got the sward, or turf, near the wharf

åge, åt, årt, åll, bâre, âsk; mè, ènd, êrr; ice, în; òld, ôn, dǒ.

2. I caught my horse in a gorge, or pass, of the hills. He thought they fought for a good cause. Pause with your scrawl; for a fraud is fraught with naught that is good. He bought the gauze, or thin silk, the cloths, and the shawl.

MONOSYLLABLES—A IN BARE.

1. Flâre, glâre, scârce, scâre, shâre, snâre, spare, square.

Alphabetic Equivalents of â.

2. Chair, there, where, swear, their.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Spare a share of that cake; for it is scarce. The flare and glare of the fire will scare the bird. You stare at the snare in the square.
2. There is their chair. Where did he swear?

MONOSYLLABLES—A IN ASK.

1. Blânch, blâst, brânch, brâss, châff, chânce, chant, clasp, class, craft, dance, flask, glance, glass, graft, grant, grasp, grass, lance, lanch, laths, prance, quaff, shaft, slant, staff, trance.

Dictation Exercises.

1. The flask is glass, not brass. The blast blew the chaff off the laths. Did a chance glance blanch her face? Chant or sing for the class, as they dance on the grass. Grasp a lance, a shaft, or a staff, and lanch it at the horse, if he prance by; but do not let it glance.

MONOSYLLABLES—E IN ME.

1. Glèbe, sch*è*me, sphère, thème, thèse.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ė.

2. Beard, beast, bleach, bleak, blear, bleat, breathe, cease, cheap, cheat, ċlean, ċlear, ċleat, ċleave, ċream, ċrease, dream, drear, eaves, feast, freak, gleam, glean, heath, leaped, league, lease, leave, peach, plead, pleaṡe, preach, reach, sċream, sheaf, sheath, sheathe, sheathṡ, smear, sneak, speak, spear, squeak, squeal, streak, stream, teach, teaṡe, treat, tweak, weave, wheat, wreath, wreathṡ, yeast.

3. Bleed, breed, breeze, cheek, cheer, cheeṡe ċreed, ċreep, fleece, fleet, green, greet, kneel, queen, queer, sċreen, sheen, sheep, sheet, sleek, sleep, sleet, sneer, sneeze, speech, speed, spleen, squeeze, sleep, steed, steer, street, sweep, teeth, three, wheel, wheeze: brief, chief, field, fiend, fierce, grief, grieve, niece, pierce, priest, shield, shriek, sieġe, thief, thieve, tierce, wield, yield.

Dictation Exercises.

1. These lads may play on the glebe, or turf. That scheme, or plan, is good for men in our sphere, or rank in life.

2. Please not to tease or vex the babe; but teach it to speak. What freak led her to tweak his nose, and to smear his beard with cream? She will glean a sheaf of wheat by the clear stream. Did that beast with blear eyes eat heath? If she buy some clean yeast and a cheap peach, do not cheat her. Can she weave wreaths? Did he preach on that bleak and drear day? If you reach the sheath, sheathe the dirk.

3. A league is three miles. My niece will not shriek, if her nose bleed. The sheep with that fine fleece is of a rare breed. The fierce chief rode a fleet or fast steed. Greet the queen in the green field. The priest will read a brief speech. Make the thief yield in the street.

MONOSYLLABLES—E IN END.

1. Bẽnch, blẽnd, blẽss, chẽck, chẽss, chẽst, ċleft, ċlench, ċrept, ċress, ċrest, delve, dense, depth, dregs, drench, dress, dwell, fence, fetch, fresh, hedġe, helve, hence, knell, length, pence.

2. Pledġe, press, quell, quench, sense, shelf, shell, shred, sketch, sledġe, slept, smell, smelt, speck, spell, spend, stench, strength, stress, stretch, swell, swept, tempt, tense, tenth, theft, thence, thresh, trench, twelfth, twelve, wedġe, whence, wrench.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ẽ.

3. Breadth, breast, breath, ċleanse, death, dread, dreamt, health, meant, realm, spread, stealth, sweat, thread, threat, tread, wealth: friend: guess.

Dictation Exercises.

1. The bench is by the fence. Play chess. Fetch some cress from a spot not far hence. Will snow and salt blend? Do not drench your dress with the dregs. He crept the length of the hedge. Did he delve or dig for ten pence?

2. He left a tenth of his grain, and a twelfth of his gold, as a pledge of his good faith. Wrench the wedge out of the log. If the twelve men have sense, they can quell the mob. Quench the fire. Whence came the stench, or bad smell? In fell strength, the wind swept the wreck, and left not a shred. Twelve girls may spell.

3. My friend leaped the breadth of the room. I dreamt that each breath of wind spread death in that realm. A guess will not cleanse the ship, nor spread her sails. They meant to get his wealth by stealth.

MONOSYLLABLES—E IN ERR.

1. Clẽrk, mẽrġe, nẽrve, pẽrch, sẽrve, spẽrm, stern, swerve, terse, verġe, verse.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ĕ.

2. Dearth, earth, hearse, learn, search, yearn: birch, chirp, dirge, first, flirt, mirth, quirk, shirt, skirt, squirm, squirt, third, thirst, twirl, whirl: world, worse, worst, worth, scourge: burnt, burst, church, churl, churn, curse, curve, durst, nurse, purge, purse, scurf, spurn, spurt: myrrh.

Dictation Exercises.

1. The verse is terse. The stern clerk, if he serve you, will not swerve from the true way ; for he has nerve. Did the bird perch or sit on the verge, or rim, of the dish ?

2. When did you first learn that there was a dearth, or want of food, in that town? Is the dead boy in the church, or in the hearse? The earth thirsts. In her search, she saw the worst nurse in the world The birds chirp on the old birch. The first shirt is worse than the third In her mirth, the flirt tore her skirt. If you twirl or whirl the worm it will squirm. He durst not take your purse to buy the myrrh.

MONOSYLLABLES—I IN ICE.

1. Blight, blind, blithe, bribe, bride, bright, brine, chide, child, chime, Christ, crime, drive, fight, flight, fright, glide, grind, gripe, knife, knives, light, lithe, ninth, plight, price, pride, prime, prize, quite, scribe, shine, shrine, slice.

2. Slide, slime, smile, smite, snipe, spice, spike, spile, spine, spite, splice, squire, stride, strike, strife, stripe, swine, thigh, thine, thrice, thrive, tight, tithe, tribe, trice, tripe, trite, twice, while, whine, white, writhe.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ì.

3. Hei*gh*t: ċrieś, drieś, flieś, prieś, trieś: guid*e*, guil*e*, guiś*e*: sc*y*th*e*.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Did the east wind blight or blast the corn? Do not chide nor fright the blind child, if he lose the knife. That blithe or gay lad may grind the knives. What was the price of the ninth slice of meat? If the bright moon shine, my bride, or wife, will drive the horse.

2. You may slide twice or thrice in my sled. Do not smite or strike my thigh with a spike. Did that white dog of thine whine when he saw the snipe? Do swine thrive in a tight pen? The strife will cease, while the squire is nigh.

3. When the bird tries, it flies to a great height. As soon as the sun dries the grass, my guide will use the scythe.

MONOSYLLABLES—I IN IN.

1. Bîlġ*e*, bliss, bri*ck*, bri*dġe*, bri*ng*, bri*nk*, bris*k*, chil*l*, chi*nk*, chintz, ċlick, ċli*ff*, ċling, ċli*nk*, ċrimp, ċri*ngė*, ċrisp, di*ch*, dri*ft*, dril*l*, dri*nk*, fifth, fil*ch*, filth, fling, flint, fril*l*, fri*ngė*, frisk, glimpse, grist, hi*ngė*, hi*ch*, midst, mi*nc*e, ni*ch*e, pinch, pi*ch*, pri*ck*, prin*c*e, print.

2. Qui*ck*, quil*l*, quilt, quin*c*e, ri*dġe*, rins*e*, sċrip, sċript, shift, shril*l*, shrimp, shri*nk*, sin*c*e, si*ngė*, sixth, ski*ff*, skil*l*, sling, smith, sni*ff*, splint, sprig, spring, squib, squint, sti*ck*, sti*ff*, stilt, stint, sti*ch*, stri*ct*, strip, swift, swil*l*, swing, swi*ch*, thi*ck*, thil*l*, thing, thi*nk*, thrift, thril*l*, tri*ck*, tril*l*, twist, twi*ch*, which, whi*ff*, whisk, whist, wid*th*, winc*e*, wi*ch*, with*e*, *w*rist.

mu̇te, u̇p, fu̇ll.—ċ as k; ġ as j; ṅ as ng; ṡ as z; ċh as sh; ṫhis; azure.

Alphabetic Equivalents of i̇.

3. Sieve: build, built: nymph, sylph.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Do not fling pitch on the bilge of the cask. Be brisk, and bring the fifth brick. I had a glimpse of the bridge, near the brink of the cliff. A print of the prince is in the niche. The fringe on the chintz, and the frill on the shirt, are fine.

2. If you have skill, be quick! spring into the skiff, and shift the oars. Since my sixth spring, I think I have been strict in all things. The smith ate some shrimps, a quince, and a mince-pie. Will the quilt shrink, if you wash and rinse it? That swift horse will twitch and break the thill, if you hit him with a switch, or a withe.

3. He will build the hut, if it has not been built. Can a nymph or a sylph use a sieve?

MONOSYLLABLES—O IN OLD.

1. Ch*o̊*k*e*, ch*o̊*s*e*, ċl*o̊*s*e*, ċl*o̊*th*e*, ċl*o̊*th*e*s, ċl*o̊*v*e*, dro*ll*, dron*e*, drov*e*, forc*e*, forġ*e*, g*h*ost, glob*e*, grop*e*, gros*s*, grov*e*, *k*no*ll*, porch, prob*e*, pron*e*, pros*e*, quot*e*, quoth, rog*ue*, sċold, sċop*e*, sċor*e*, sċro*ll*, shon*e*, shor*e*, shot*e*, slop*e*, sloth, smok*e*, smot*e*, snor*e*, spok*e*, sport, stol*e*, ston*e*, stov*e*, strok*e*, stro*ll*, strov*e*, *s*word, th*o̊*s*e*, vog*ue*.

Alphabetic Equivalents of o̊.

2. Bloat, boast, ċloak, ċoach, ċoast, ċroak, float, hoars*e*, loath, loath*e*, roast, shoal, throat, toast: floor: ċourt, gourd, mourn, sourc*e*, th*ou*g*h*, growth, *k*nown.

Dictation Exercises.

1. He chose to quote prose. Did they choke the rogue that stole the clothes? They came in great force, at the close of the day, and smote

åge, åt, ârt, âll, bâre, âsk; mė, ėnd, ėrr; ice, în; ȯld, ȯn, dȯ.

a score of men with the edge of the sword. She spoke those words in sport. I saw a shote on a knoll in the grove. Did the stove smoke? Did he forge your name on the scroll? "I know," quoth the droll man, "what is in vogue, or most in use."

2. Though rum bloat the man, you are not loath to sell it. I shall loathe or hate her, if she boast. If the cloak is in the coach, you can keep your throat warm, and not get hoarse. The boat is on a shoal, or sand-bank, near the coast, or shore. Did you note the growth of the gourd in that rich mold? Does the cat molt, or shed her hair? I saw a piece of toast on the floor of the court, or hall. Would they mourn, if the source, or first cause, of the crime was known?

MONOSYLLABLES—O IN ON.

1. Blȯck, blȯ*t*ch, brȯnz*e*, brȯth, clȯck, clȯth, cȯps*e*, crock, cross, crȯ*t*ch, dodg*e*, dross, flock, frock, frost, froth, gloss, *k*nock, lo*dg*e, mo*th*s, no*t*ch, prong, pro*m*p*t*, sc*o*ff, sc*o**t*ch, shock, solv*e*, stock, strong, throb, throng, tongs, troth, *w*rong.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ȯ.

2. Chaps, quash, squad, squash, squat, swamp, swash, swath, wand, wa*t*ch, ya*ch*t.

Dictation Exercises.

1. A copse is a wood of small growth. Is it wrong to notch the block? When the sun shone, she put a cloth on the bronze clock. When the strong man was wroth, he drove back the throng with the tongs. Do not crock or soil the frock; for it has a fine gloss. Did that cross dog chase the flock? Did the frost make you cough? Knock at the door of the lodge, or hut.

2. He hit the beast with his wand, or rod, on its chaps. He gave a gold watch for his yacht, or boat. He led a squad, or small band of men, into the swamp.

MONOSYLLABLES—O IN DO.

1. Mŏv*e*, prŏv*e*, *wh*ŏŏs*e*.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ŏ.

2. Bloom, booṫh, brood, broom, chooṡ*e*, droop, gloom, goos*e*, groom, groov*e*, loos*e*, moos*e*, nooṡ*e*, proof, roost, sċ*h*ool, sċoop, shoot, sloop, smooṫh, sooṫh*e*, spool, spoon, stool, swoon, swoop, tooth, troop: ċroup, group, rout*e*, youth, wound: ċrud*e*, prud*e*, prun*e*, spruc*e*, truc*e*, truth: fruit.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Can you prove whose book he moved?

2. The fruit tree was in bloom. Get a broom, a spool, a spoon, a stool, and some prunes, at the booṫh. That spruce or neat group of youth told the truth, while at school. If the groom loose the noose, the horse may run on the smooth turf. Choose a fat goose for the men in the sloop. That crude or green fruit may give the child the croup. Did he shoot a moose and wound its leg?

MONOSYLLABLES—U IN MUTE.

1. Flûm*e*, flût*e*, plûm*e*.

Dictation Exercises.

1. When John went to the mill, he fell into the flume. He has a plume for his hat, and a flute.

MONOSYLLABLES—U IN UP.

1. Blŭf*f*, blŭsh, blŭnt, brŭsh, bŭd*ġe*, bŭnch, ċluck, ċlung, ċlump, ċrush, ċrust, ċru*ṫ*ch, dru*dġe*, druṅk, dunc*e*, flung, flush, gru*dġe*, gruf*f*, grunt,

hunch, ju*dġe*, lungs, mumps, pluck, plump, plun*ġe*, plush, pul*se*, punch, sc̆rub, shrub, shrug, shruńk, skulk, skuńk, slung, snu*ff*, struck, strut, stuck, stu*ff*, stump, stunt, swung, thrum, thrush, thrust, thum*b*, thump, truck, trump, truńk, truss, trust.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ů.

2. Front, glov*e*, month, shov*e*, spon*ġe*, tong*ue*: blood, flood: touch, young, tough.

Dictation Exercises.

1. There is a clump or bunch of trees on the bluff, or steep bank. He clung to the crutch when he was drunk. Hens cluck. Pigs grunt. I trust you will not budge, or stir. Will the judge drudge or toil while he has the mumps? Did the skunk skulk by a stump? I saw a thrush on the trunk of a tree.

2. There was blood on the front door. The young man has a tough stick, a glove, and a sponge, in my box. Touch the salt with your tongue. Was there a flood last month?

MONOSYLLABLES—U IN FULL.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ů.

1. Brook, c̆rook, shook, stood: cou*ld*, shou*ld*.

Dictation Exercises.

1. He shook his crook at the sheep, as he stood by the brook. He should eat, if he could.

MONOSYLLABLES—OU IN OUR.

1. Bounc*e*, bound, c̆loud, c̆ouch, dous*e*, drou*ght*, flounc*e*, flour, found, fount, gou*ġe*, ground, grous*e*, hound, loun*ġe*, mound, mount, mous*e*, mouth, ounc*e*,

pouch, pounce, pound, proud, round, rouṡe, sċour, sċout, shout, shroud, slough, snout, sound, souse, south, spouṡe, spout, sprout, stout, trout, vouch.

Alphabetic Equivalents of *ou*.

2. Brown, browṡe, ċlown, ċrowd, ċrown, drown, drowṡe, frown, growl, sċowl.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Did the hound clear the slough at one bounce, or bound? I saw the proud scout mount his horse and ride round the mound. Lounge on the couch. She got flour on the flounce of her dress. I saw a mouse douse its mouth into the fount. The drouth, or want of rain, at the South parched the ground. Did he scour the wood when he found the grouse? My spouse, or wife, caught a trout with that stout hook.

2. That sound was like the shout of a crowd. The brown cow will browse the grass. If the dŏg growl, will the clown frown? Will they drown the scout, if he drowse? Do not scowl, while the crown is on your brow.

MONOSYLLABLES—OI (åĭ) IN OIL.

1. Broil, choice, groin, hoist, joint, joist, moist, noiṡe, point, poiṡe, quoit, spoil, voice.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Broil a joint of that choice meat. Poise the joist, and hoist it up to that point. Your quoit struck the poor man on his groin. If you make too much noise in this moist air, you may spoil your voice.

V. Monosyllables Pronounced Alike.

Dictation Exercises.

1. *Deign* to tell what can *ail* the *Dane*. He *ate eight* plums, and drank *ale*. Hold my *bale* while I *bail* the boat. The spread is *baize*. Win your *bays*. The *Bey* has a boat in the *bay*. That *base* man sings *bass*. *Braid* the lash. The ass *brayed*. *Break* the flax with a *brake*. A snake *chased*

the *chaste* girl. I would *fain* know why you *feign* to build a *fane*. His *faint* heart led him to use a *feint*, or false show. What was his *fate* at the grand *fête?* The words, "The cloth *frays*," are a *phrase*.

2. Did the *pale* man drop that large *pail?* Did you note that *hale* man's odd *gait*, as he passed through the *gate* in the snow and *hail?* I saw the *great* cook *grate* the root. *Hey*, boys! stir the *hay*. The *knave* broke the *nave*, or hub, of my wheel. He *laid* down his hat, and helped *lade* the ship that had *lain* so long at the foot of the *lane*. The *maid made* her hood. The *male* child lost the *main* chance to send my note by *mail*. If the horse *neigh*, grasp his *mane*. *Nay;* it was *plain* that he was in no *maze* to see the growth of the *maize*. You will *pain* him, if you break that *plane* or flat *pane* of glass. *Plait* her hair. Get the *plate* of fruit, I *pray* you. The cat has her *prey*.

3. If it *rain*, I will loose the *rein*, and ride fast in the *sleigh*. If that king *reign*, he will *slay* us, and *raze* our town. *Raise* the *sail* of the sloop, if the sun's *rays* are warm. Eat some *steak*, if it be for *sale*. Drive a *straight stake* into the ground. Can you *wade* the *strait?* If he *weighed* the girl, he knows her *weight*. If you *wait*, you may hear a *tale* of a dog's *tail*. If the cake is on the *tray*, *weigh* it. The *trey* in cards has three spots on it. Give up your *way* of life. You want no *veil* in the cool *vale*. The *vain* lad will burst a *vein*, if he try to reach the *vane* on the barn. The lash made the dog *wail*, and left a *wale* on his flesh. Moons *wane* or *waste*. Is a cart a *wain?* Her *waist* is small.

4. Drive the *tacks* with the back of the *adz*. He *adds* a *drachm* to my *tax*. The *bad* man *bŭde* him drink a *dram*. Did he *jam* his hand on the *jamb?* The cat *laps* milk. Heed the *lapse* of time. That *lax* or slack man *lacks* bread. Throw the hay off the *rack*. *Wrack* is a sea-plant. *Wrap* up well. *Rap* the door. They *tracked* the ox on that *tract* of land.

5. *Ought* we to pay *aught* for that *ark*, or boat? That *mark* is an *arc*. My *heart* was sick, when he shot the *hart*. He made *all* the holes with an *awl*. The *bald Gaul bawled* for a *ball* of yarn. If you *call*, do not *bawl*. *Haul* the hay to the *hall;* but do not *gall* the horse. *Paul* may get a *caul* for Ann's hair. Did the *pall* sway? The cat's soft *paws* have *claws*. Read the *clause*, and then *pause*.

6. Was the *heir* to this land *e'er* in want of pure *air*, *ere* he left home? Did he *bear* the *fair* child on his *bare* arms? Pay their *fare* by stage. I saw a *hair* in the *hare* pie. *Pare* a *pair* of *pears*. Do not *stare* at the *stairs*. Do not *tear* the dress, if you *wear* it. Wheat and *tares* grew *there*. He lost *caste* when he *cast* her off. I will pay your *draft*, or bill, for the *draught* horse.

7. Let the *bee be*. Do not *beat* the lad with a *beech* rod, if he eat a *beet*. The boat in the *creek* is near the *beach*. The wheels *creak*. *Beer* brought

the dead man to his *bier*. He made a *breach* in the wall with the *breech* of his gun. To *cede* is to yield or give up. Birds eat *seed*. To *cere* is to smear with wax. The *seer* saw a *sear* or dry leaf. The *seal* on my note was red. *Ceil* the room. *Seel* means to close the eyes. The *dear* boy fed the *deer*. It is quite a *feat* to write with one's *feet*. *Flee* from the *flea*. Did milk *freeze* on the *frieze*, or nap, of the cloth? Once *Greece* was free. See the *grease* spot.

8. His sore *heel* will *heal*. *Here* we can *hear* him. You *need* a *key* for the door. *Knead* the dough. The sled is *kneed*. The ship is at the *quay* (kē). Sheep feed on the *lea* near the *lee* shore. *Leach* the ashes. *Leech* the wound. I would as *lief* as not tear out the *leaf*. The boat *leaks*. Do not eat *leeks*. The *mean* can have no *meed*. Drink *mead*. His *mien* I love. *Mete* out the *meat* for those that *meet* here. To keep the *peace*, the *peer* gave a *piece* of land. Build a *pier*, or wharf. To *pique* me, she went up to the top of the *peek*. I heard the *peal* of a gun. The pear has a thin *peel*.

9. If he *read* a *scene* from that play, I will shake a *reed* at him. I have *seen* the fish that were caught in that *seine*. While they *reek* with blood, they *wreak* their wrath on those *weak* men. Did you *see* the deep *sea* last *week?* The *sleeve* did *seem* to have no *seam*. He *sees* them *seize* the ship on the high *seas*. Get the *sleave* of the silk. It is *sheer* shame to *shear* sheep in March. Did he *steal* the *steel* chain? The *sweet* girl has a *suite* of rooms. As I drive the *team*, the air seems to *teem* with flies. With a *tear* she looked at a *tier* of the slain. It is time, I *ween*, to *wean* the child.

10. Our *guest guessed* that the *belle* would ring the *bell*. She is well-*bred*. Eat *bread*. He led the *wretch* to the *cell*. Did the ill child *retch?* He *sent* the lad to *sell* some *lead*. Pay ten *cents* for the sweet *scent*. He *read* the *red* book. What *reck* ye of the ship's *wreck?* If he *step* up, *wrest* the knife from him. He can *rest* on the *stĕppe*, or vast wild plain.

11. On my *birth*-day, I took a *berth* in the boat. Put what you *earn* in the *urn*. I put your *fur* cap on the *fir*-tree. Wear *furs*. *Furze* is a shrub. I *heard* the *herd*. I saw a *pearl* in the brook that *purls* through the grove. The *serf* swam in the *surf*. A *surge*, or large wave, wet my *serge* coat.

12. The fish *bite* in that *bight*, or small bay. We *buy* tea *by* the pound. The *site* of my house is in *sight* of the town. *Cite* him to come. They *climb* the *high* rocks in that cold *clime*. *I* will *hide* one *eye* and *hie* to my home. Beasts *die*. *Dye* the yarn. If you *hide* the *rice*, I will *find* it. The judge *fined* me. They *hied* to that *rise* of ground. The bold *knight* came by *night*. *Lie* down. We make soap of *lye* and grease. Will *rye* make *nice* bread? The rock is of *gneiss*. She *sighed*. Her neck is *wry*, or turned to one *side*. If the *choir* sing, bring a *quire* of paper. *Rime*

means white frost. The words *rhyme*. Is that *rite* of the church *right?* The *wright* can mend the wheel and *write* a note. You *slight* my *sleight*, or trick, of hand. His *style* is terse. Take *time* to climb the *stile*, or steps. I know where wild *thyme* (tīm) grows.

13. A rat had *been* in the *bin* of grain. If they *gild* the book, the *guild*, or club, will pay for the *gilt*. If he did *kill* my son in the lime-*kiln*, his *guilt* must be known. I heard *him* sing a *hymn in* the *inn*. *Limn* or paint the *limb* of a tree. Did the *lynx* break the *links* of the chain? She *missed* her *ring* in the *mist*. I saw *nits* on the calf. *Knit* a sock. *Wring* out the cloth.

14. The *bold* man *bowled* well. Pin the cape with her *brōoch*. *Broach* the cask of ale. A *boar bore* the dog on his tusk. He *bored* a hole in a *board*. He put the *boll* of a plant into my *bowl* of milk. *Bole* is fine clay, not *coarse*. Trace the *course* of the stream. The *beau* shot with a *bow*. Has the pear a *core?* To drill the *cŏrps* at the *fort* is his *forte*. Put on your *coat* and drive the sheep out of the *cote*. Will the *doe* eat *dough?* In the *fore* part of the day, I saw *four* men go *forth* for the *fourth* time. Do not *gloze* or please by praise. The coal *glows*. I have heard him *groan* since he has *grown* stout.

15. That *horde*, or tribe, will *hoard* corn. He *hoes* the corn with a *hoe*. *Ho!* he has a *hole* in his *hose*. That *lone* man *knows* that I want the *whole loan*. The ox *lowed* when I struck his *nose*. When a *mote* was in his eye, I heard him *moan*. I know a *load* of grass is *mown;* for I *mowed* it. *Lo!* the man lies *low* in the *moat*. The *lode*, or vein, of *ore* in the mine is rich. *O*, did you *owe* him? *Oh*, shame! he *owed* him for the *ode*. We went *o'er* the lake with one *oar*.

16. He struck my *poll*, or head, with a *pole*. He *pores* o'er a book. *Pour* out tea. He *rowed* the boat. She *rode* the mule in the *road*. The *roe* can swim. *Row* the boat. Learn by *rote* what he *wrote*. Smell the *rose*. The trees are in *rows*. The *slow* lad may eat a *sloe*. My shoe has a *sole*. His *soul* can not die. *Sow* the rye *so;* and then *sew* my coat Birds *soar*. I felt a *throe* of pain, as I strove to *throw* the *toad* with my *sore* hand. The king's *throne* was *thrown* down. He *towed* the boat. Put *tow* on your sore *toe*. I *told* the tale. He *tolled* the bell. I *toled* the sheep with salt.

17. I did *not* throw a *knot*. I found a key and a *lock* near the *loch*, or lake. Does he *bruise* his hands when he *brews* beer? The *bruit* is that the *brute* was slain. The *crews* of the ships will cruise for a month. Does he *whoop* when you roll your *hoop?* The *rude* boy knows that a *rood* of land is one fourth of an acre. I have a *stoup* of wine on my *stoop*. She, *too*, may go *to* town with the *two* boys. He *threw* a stone *through* the pane. The wind *blew* the *blue* cloth. If it were once lost, I

mȧte, ŭp, fŭll.—ċ as k ; ġ as j ; ṅ as ng ; ṡ as z ; ċh as sh ; this ; azure.

knew that *Hugh* could get no *clue* to my *new* ring. The pay for that *clew*, or ball of thread, is *due*. *Dew* is on the grass. *Hew* the wood that is of a dark *hue*. While you *muse*, the cat *mews*. Birds *flew* up the *flue*. They *slew* my son. Do not *slue* the sled round.

16. Buy all *but* the *butt* of wine. The *dun* has *done* the deed. *Dost* thou see the *dust?* *None* knew the *nun*. The wall is *plumb*. Get *some plums* for my *son*. Pay the full *sum*. The *rough* winds blew off her *ruff*. *Would* you go to the *wood* when the *sun* shines? She *wrung* her hands when I *rung* the bell. *Scull* the boat. His *skull* is thick. Give a *ton* of hay for a *tun* of wine. The *fowl* was on a *bough*. *Bow* to *our* friends an *hour* hence. Do not *foul* our well. On our *route*, we dug these *roots*.

PART II.

WORDS OF MORE THAN ONE SYLLABLE CLASSIFIED.

I. Words of Two Syllables.

DISSYLLABLES—A IN AGE.

1.	A′ble,	ȧ′ċorn,	a ċre (ȧ′ker),	ȧ′ġed,—
ȧ gue,	al ien	(ȧl′yen),	an cient	(ȧn′shent),
ȧn′ġel,	a′pex,	a pron	(a′pern),	ba′by,
ba′ker,	base′ness,	bla′zon,	bra sier	(brȧ′zer),
bra′vo,	ċa′ble,	ċam′bric,	ċa′per,	ċa′ret,
ċase′ment,	cham′ber,	chanġ′ing,	ċha′os,	chast′en,
ċra′zy,	dan′ġer,	Dan′ish,	dra′ma,	fa′ble,
fa′mous,	fa′tal,	fa′vor,	fla′grant,	ga′ble,
game′ster,	gla′zier,	gra cious	(grȧ′shus),	grate′ful,
gra′vy,	hast′en,	ha′tred,	la′bel,	la′bor,
la′dy,	lame′ness,	la′tent,	la′va,	la′zy.
2.	Mȧn′ġer,	mȧ′tron,	nȧ′dir,	nȧ′ked,
na′tion,	na′tive,	nat ure	(nȧt′yer),	na′val,

pa′ġeant,	pa′per,	past′ry,	pa′thos,	pa′tron,
pa′tience,	ra′dix,	ra′ven,	ra′zor,	sa′ber,
sa′chem,	sa′cred,	Sa′tan,	sċrap′er,	sha′dy,
shak′en,	spa′cious,	state′ly,	sta′tion,	stran′ger,
ta′ble,	tak′en,	trad′er,	va′cant,	va′cate,
va′por,	va′ry,	wa′fer,	wa′ger,	wa′vy.

3.

A bâse′,	ar rângė′,	be hâve′,	bro cãde′,	
ċas ċade′,	ċham pagne′,	ċhi ċane′,	de prave′,	de rangė′,
di late′,	dis grace′,	en gaġe′,	e rase′,	es ċape′,
es trangė′,	grĭ mace′,	in ane′,	in flame′,	in hale′,
in nate′,	in sane′,	mis place′,	pa rade′,	se date′.

Alphabetic Equivalents of à.

4.

Bail′iff,	ċai′tiff,	dai′ly,	dain′ty,	
dai′ry,	dai′sy,	gait′er,	pain′ful,	plaint′iff,
plaint′ive,	prai′rie,	rai′ment,	rain′y,	rais′in,
trai′tor,	wain′sċŏt,	waist′band:	ab stain′,	aċ quaint′,
ap praise′,	at tain′,	a vail′,	be wail′,	ċham paign′,
ċon strain′,	de ċlaim′,	de tail′,	de tain′,	dis dain′,
ex plain′,	main tain′,	ob tain′,	pre vail′,	re frain′,
re tail′,	re tain′,	up braid′.		

5.

Cray′on,	dray′man,	gay′ly,	lay′man,	
may′or,	pay′ment,	play′ful,	way′ward:	af fray′,
as say′,	be tray′,	de lay′,	dis may′,	way lay′,
bou quet	(bŏ kà′):	hei′nous,	neigh′bor,	weight′y:
in veigh′,	ey′ry:	ċon vey′,	o bey′,	pur vey′.

Dictation Exercises.

1. That agèd baker is able to make famous bread. Sow an acre of land with acorns. That Danish bravo is an alien from an ancient town. The gracious lady made a cambric apron for our baby. Blazon or deck the robe with gold lace. A brasier is one who works in brass. The

baseness of that lazy gamester moved my hatred. The glazier will set a pane of glass in the casement. His fall from the apex of the gable caused his lameness. Latent means not seen. The wound was fatal, or deadly. Read this drama. The goods in the chamber are in a state of chaos.

2. My patron left some paper in the manger. The matron will make some pastry, if we vacate the table. That naked native was a sachem, or chief. The stately stranger stood by the spacious station for our ships, to see a naval pageant. Pathos means warmth, or that which moves our best feelings. Radix means root, or a word from which others are formed. Satan does not regard sacred things. A raven was taken near that shady spot. The trader sold a razor, a saber, a scraper, and a box of wafers. Her hair is wavy.

3. Champagne will inflame, abase, and deprave the sedate man. Replace and arrange the brocade. Inhale the vapor from the cascade. Erase the mark. Did the insane man use a chicane, or mean trick of art, to escape? You disgrace me, and estrange my friends. Do not derange nor misplace the things.

4. The plaintiff daily sent the bailiff to take the caitiff. The dainty gaiter was painful to the dairy-maid. Do not upbraid him if he pick a daisy on the prairie. I heard the plaintive moan of the traitor. Paint the wainscot. Retail raisins. Retain the raiment. Constrain him to refrain or abstain from the use of rum. Detail a fit man to appraise the champaign land. If he declaim, and maintain the right, he will prevail.

5. The drayman has a load of crayons. That playful, wayward girl will gayly sing. The layman left the payment with the mayor. Quell the affray. I will betray you, if you waylay the man. Convey the bouquet to my neighbor. Obey me. I will inveigh at that heinous crime, for a weighty cause. Birds purvey for the young in their eyry.

DISSYLLABLES—A IN AT.

1.	Ab′sence,	åċ′me,	åċ′rid,	åd′der,
ad′verb,	ad′verse,	ag′ate,	ag̊′ile,	al′ley,
al′um,	am′ble,	am′bush,	an′arch,	an̊′ger,
an̊′gle,	an̊′gry,	an̊′kle,	an′tic,	an′vil;
Ar′ab,	ar′rant,	ar′id,	ar′row,	as′pect,
as′pen,	ath′lète,	at′om,	ax′le,	az′ure,
bab′ble,	bad′ness,	bal′ance,	bal′lad,	bal′lot,

bap′tiśm, bar′rack, bar′rel, bar′ren, bar′rōw,
bat′ter, bat′tle, black′ness, blaṅk′et, bran′dy.

2.

Cåb′baġe, ċåb′in, ċåck′le, ċål′lōw,
ċam′phor, ċan′dle, ċan′dy, ċap′taĩn, ċar′ol,
ċar′rot, ċatch′up, ċat′tle, ċav′ern, cham ois
(shåm′my), chap′el, chap′lain, chap′ter, ċlam′ber,
ċlaṅ′gor clap board (klåb′bōrd), ċlar′et, ċlas′siċ,
ċlat′ter, dag′ger, dam′aġe, dan′druff, daṅ′gle,
fab′riċ, fac′ile, fal′lōw, fam′ish, fan′cy,
fat′ten, flan′nel, flat′ter, fraġ′ile, fran′chiśe.

3.

Gåb′ble, gål′lop, gåm′ut, gåṅ′grene,
gar′ret, gas′triċ, gaſh′er, glad′ness, gram′mar,
gran′ite, grav′el, grand eur (grånd′yer), grand′śire,
gran′ûle, hab′it, had′dock, hal′berd, hal′lōw,
ham′mock, hand′ċuff, hand′ful, har′rōw, hav′ing,
hav′oċ, jack′et, jag′gy, jal′ap, jaṅ′gle,
jas′mĩne, jas′per, jave′lin, lack′ey, land′sċàpe,
laṅ′guaġe, laṅ′guish, laṅ′guor, lan′tern, las′so,
laſh′er mad′ness, maġ′iċ, man′aġe, man′ful,
maṅ′gle, maṅ′go, mar′rōw, mas′tiċ, mat′in,
mat′ter, mat′tress, max′im, nap′kin, nar′rōw.

4.

Påd′dle, påd′lock, pål′ace, påm′per,
pan′ther, pan′try, par′ish, par′rot, pas′saġe,
pas′tern, pat′ent, pat′ter, plac′id, plan′et,
plas′tiċ, plat′ter, rad′ish, rag′ged, ram′ble,
ran′sack, rap′ine, rapt ure (rapt′yer), raſh′er,
rat′tle, rav′el, sad′den, sad′dle, sad′dler,
sad′ness, saf′fron, sal′ad, sal′lōw, sal mon
(sam′mun), sal′ver, sam′ple, sam′pler, sand′wich,
sap phire (såf′fir), sat′in, sat′ire, sav′aġe,

sċaf′ fold,	sċat′ ter,	shad′ ȯw,	shag′ gy,	shal′ lop,
shal′ lȯw,	shan′ ty,	shat′ ter,	slat′ tern,	spaṅ′ gle,
spar′ rȯw,	spat′ ter,	stag′ ger,	stag′ nȧte,	stan′ċhion,
stan′ za,	stat′ ue,	stat′ ure,	stat′ ůte,	tab′ let,
tack′ le,	tal′ lȯw,	taṅ′ gle,	tar′ iff,	tar′ ry,
tas′ sel,	tat′ ter,	tat′ tle,	thaṅk′ ful,	traġ′ iċ,
traṅ′ quil,	tran′ sċript,	tran sient (trȧn′ shent),		trav′ el,
trav′ erse,	val′ or,	val′ ue,	vap′ id,	wag′ on.

5.

A bȧsh′,	a dȧpt′,	at tȧch′,	at tȧck′,	
ċa bal′,	ċa nal′,	ċra vat′,	de ċamp′,	de ċant′,
de tach′,	dis patch′,	dis traċt′,	en aċt′,	ex pand′,
ex panse′,	fi nance′,	for bade′,	ġi raffe′,	mis hap′,
mo rass′,	rat an′,	re lapse′,	re lax′,	ro mance′.

Dictation Exercises.

1. His absence from the barrack was caused by a battle. Alum is acrid. The arrow that hit his ankle came from an ambush. That agile athlete is an Arab. When near the acme, or top, of the hill, she lost her balance. Note the anger and adverse course of that arrant or very bad man. Sing a ballad. The aspect, or look, of the adder made me shake like an aspen. That agate has an azure hue. Buy a barrow, an axle, a blanket, and a barrel of brandy. Note the badness of this arid, barren land.

2. The captain ate a carrot, and some cabbage and catchup. That purse is made of chamois. The chaplain read a chapter in the chapel. The cattle famish. Pigs fatten. Hens cackle. Do callow birds carol? That fragile dagger can not damage the clapboard. He has camphor and claret in the cup. I do not fancy dandruff. Is he a classic, or writer of the first rank? Did that facile town yield its best franchise? That warm fabric is flannel.

3. Geese gabble. He threw the lasso, when his horse was on a gallop. If the wound gangrene, he will languish for days on that narrow hammock. Hallow or keep sacred that granite church. My grandsire, having a javelin and a halberd, made great havoc. The grandeur of the landscape caused gladness. Grammar treats of language. Can you manage his madness by magic? He has a handful of granules, or little

grains. The lackey left a napkin, a jacket, a lantern, and a handcuff, on my mattress in the garret.

4. That ragged boy would rather paddle the boat than ride in the wagon. The savage panther broke the padlock. Do not pamper the child; for he had a radish, a sandwich, and some salmon and salad, on the salver. With a tragic air, and a shadow of sadness on his brow, he said, "Value time; for life is transient." With other rapine taken when the palace was ransacked, I saw a sapphire, or blue stone, of great value, a satin robe, gold spangles and tassels, a parrot, and a sparrow. She wrote a stanza on my tablet. His mind was placid, tranquil, or calm, when his plastic or forming hand drew the sketch. Do not shatter that statue near the stanchion, or small post.

5. Adapt the cravat to the boy's use, and attach it to his neck. Take the ratan and abash the cabal. Dispatch my finance, or rent, by mail. He forbade us to attach the giraffe.

DISSYLLABLES—A IN ART.

1.	Al mond	(å′ mund),	år′ bor,	årch′ er,
arċh′ iveṡ,	arċ′ tiċ,	ar′ gue,	ar′ my,	arm′ or,
art′ ful,	barb′ er,	bar′ gain,	bar′ ley,	bar′ ter,
ċar′ bine,	ċar′ go,	ċar′ mine,	ċar′ pet,	ċar′ tridġe,
char′ ċoal,	char′ ter,	dark′ ness,	dar′ ling,	farm′ er,
fa′ ther,	far′ thing,	gar′ den,	gar′ ment,	gar′ net,
gar′ ter,	hard′ en,	hard′ wåre,	har′ ness,	harts′ horn,
har′ vest,	jant′ y,	jar′ gon,	lar′ board,	lard′ er,
largė′ ly,	mar′ ble,	mar′ ġin,	mark′ et,	mar′ ten,
mar′ tin,	mar′ tyr,	mar′ vel,	par′ cel,	par′ don,
par′ lor,	pars′ nep.	part′ ly,	part′ ner,	part′ ridġe,
sar′ ċaṡm,	sċar′ let,	spark′ le,	star′ ry,	start′ le,
starv′ ing,	tar′ get,	tar′ tar,	var′ let,	var′ nish.
2.	A får′,	å hå′,	a jår′,	a lårm′,
a pårt′,	ba zar′,	be ċalm′,	be half′,	ci gar′,
de part′,	dis arm′,	dis ċard′,	dis charġe′,	em bark′,

en larġe′, gu̇i tar′, mi rage (me rȧz′), mus tache′,
pla ċard′, re gard′, re mark′, re tard′, un bar′.

Alphabetic Equivalents of å.

3. Daunt′less, gaunt′let, jaun′dice, laugh ter
(låf′ ter), laun′dress, laun′dry, saun′ter : ser′ġeant :
heark′en, heart′less, heart′y : gua no (gwå′no).

Dictation Exercises.

1. My father has an almond-tree in his garden. The artful archer left his armor in the arbor. I will hit the target, if I can get a cartridge for my carbine. If the farmer harvest the barley next week, bargain for it. Will papa′ and mamma′ pardon you, if you use sarcasm? Is that janty bird a partridge, or a martin? Will the marten kill hens? Have they marble in the Arctic zone?

2. Unbar the door, and leave it ajar. He cried *aha!* when he heard the guitar. His remark was in regard to a mirage. The alarm of fire, at the bazar, was heard afar. Enlarge the placard. The cigar burnt his mustache.

3. Hearken to the hearty laughter of that dauntless sergeant, as you saunter by. Buy some guano. I saw the laundress at the laundry.

DISSYLLABLES—A IN ALL.

1. Al′der, ȧll′spice, ȧl′most, ȧl′so,
al′wa̤yṡ, bald′rick, ċal′dron, fall′en, fal′ter,
hal′ter, pal′ṡy, pal′ter, pal′try, quar′ter,
swarth′y, thral′dom, wal′nut, wal′rus, war′ble,
war′den, war′fȧre, war rior (wȧr′ yer), war′rant,
wa′ter, wharf′aġe : ap pall′, a thwart′, a ward′,
ba ṡalt′, ex alt′, in stall′, re ward′, with al′.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ȧ.

2. Au′burn, auċ′tion, aud′it, Au′gust,
au′thor, au′tumn, ċau′ċus, ċauṡe′way, ċauṡ′ing,

ċaus′tiċ,	ċau′tion,	dau*gh*′ter,	fau′cet,	gaud′y,
hau*gh*′ty,	lau′rel,	maud′lin,	nau*gh*t′y,	pau′per,
plaud′it,	sau′cer,	sau′cy,	sau′sa*ġe*,	slau*gh*′ter,
vault′er:	ap plaud′,	ap plaus*e*′,	as sault′,	a vaunt′,
be ċaus*e*′,	de bauch′,	de fault′,	de fraud′,	ex haust′:
aw′ful,	awk′ward,	awn′ing,	baw′bl*e*,	haw′thorn,
law′ful,	law′yer,	mawk′ish,	taw′dry,	taw′ny.
3.	Bor′der,	ċord′a*ġe*,	ċor′ner,	ċor′net,
ċor′nic*e*,	ċor′sâ*i*r,	ċors*e*′let,	cor tege	(kâr′tâz),
ċor′tex,	dor′mant,	dor′mous*e*,	for′ceps,	fort′ni*gh*t,
for′tress,	fort une	(fort′yun),	for′ty,	for′ward,
gor′ġe*o*us,	hor′net,	mor′bid,	morn′ing,	mor′sel,
mor′tal,	mor′tar,	nor′mal,	north′ern,	orb′it,
por poise	(por′pus),	or′ċ*h*is,	sċorn′ful,	short′*e*n,
sor′did,	tor′pid,	tor′por,	tor′to*i*se,	vor′tex:
ab hor′,	ab sorb′,	aċ ċord′,	a dorn′,	as sort′,
ċon form′,	dis tort′,	ex hort′,	ex tort′,	for lorn′,
in dors*e*′,	in form′,	per form′,	re form′,	re mors*e*′,
re sort′,	re tort′,	sub orn′,	trans form′,	un born′.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Birds warble in the alder by the water. She almost always has allspice in her cake. Warfare will not make the warrior falter nor palter. The caldron has fallen. That swarthy man will remain in thraldom, or bondage; for the warden has a warrant. If a bear be athwart the path, he can not appall me. Award the reward.

2. An auction was held at Auburn, last August. Caution your daughter not to be haughty nor saucy; and not to use caustic words. The applause at the caucus was heard on the causeway. I saw a laurel, or bay-tree, near the hawthorn hedge. Who wants that tawdry bauble? His face is tawny or sunburnt.

3. As the corsair passed the northern corner of that gorgeous fortress with a cortege of forty men, an arrow pierced the border of his corselet. Will the dormant dormouse and tortoise be in a torpid state for a fort-

night? Is a porpoise in its normal state when in the water? If he indorse that forged note, absorb the estate, and extort a loan from that forlorn girl, I will abhor my son. I will exhort him to conform to your rules. Remorse led him to reform.

DISSYLLABLES—A IN BARE.

1. Bâre′ly, ċâre′ful, châr′y, dâr′ing, par′ent, par′ing, rare′ly, shar′ing, star′ing, ware′house: a ware′, be ware′, in snare′, pre pare′.

Alphabetic Equivalents of å.

2. Fair′ness, fair′y, gair′ish, hair′y: par terre (par târ′), where′fôre: for bear′.

Dictation Exercises.

1. I was barely sharing some pears with my friends. The parent was chary or careful not to prepare his son to be daring in crime. I was aware that he was staring at the warehouse. If you beware, he will rarely insnare you.

2. A wish for fairness led him to forbear. That hairy man said that he saw a fairy. Her dress was gairish or gaudy. Wherefore did he go into the parterre, or flower garden?

DISSYLLABLES—A IN ASK.

1. Aft′er, ân′swer, bâsk′et, ċâsk′et, cas tle (kâs′sl), chaff′y, chan′dler, fast′en, glass′y, mass′ive, mas′ter, mas′tiff, pass′port, pas′time, pas′tor, past ure (pâst′yer), plas′ter, raft′er, slan′der: a baft′, ad vance′, a ghast′, a las′, a mass′, as kance′, a slant′, en chant′, en hance′, re past′, sur pass′, un ċlasp′, un mask′.

åge, åt, årt, åll, båre, åsk; mė, ėnd, ėrr; ice, în; ȯld, ȯn, dȯ.

Dictation Exercises.

1. After the chandler filled a basket with candles, the mastiff took it into that massive castle. The master has a passport. Fasten the horse, if he is not in the pasture. Do not slander the good pastor. Answer me. Alas! I must advance and unmask. Amass true wealth. Did his repast surpass mine?

DISSYLLABLES—E IN ME.

1. Bė′ing, cėre′ment, dė′cent, dė′mon,
e′dict, e′ven, e′vil, fe′line, fe′ver,
ġen′ius, le′ġend, le′ver, pe′nal, pre′cept,
pre′cinct, re′al, re′flux, re′ġion, se′cret,
se′quel, se′rïėš, te′trårch, tre′mor, ve′nal,
ve′to: aċ cede′, ad here′, åus tere′, ċo here′,
ċom plete′, ċon cede′, ċon vene′, ef fete′, ex treme′,
im pede′, pre cede′, re cede′, re plete′, re vere′,
se cede′, se ċrete′, sin cere′, su preme′.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ė.

2. Bea′ċon, beak′er, bea′ver, ċlean′ness,
dea′ċon, ea′ger, ea′gle, ea′glet, eaš′el,
ea′sy, fear′ful, feat ure (fėt′yer), grea′sy,
hea′then, mea′ger, mea′šleš, pea′ċock, peace′ful,
rea′šon, seam′stress, sea′šon, sea′ward, slea′zy,
squeam′ish, streak′ed, trea′ċle, trea′šon, trea′tise,
trea′ty, weak′en, wea′ry, wea′šel, year′ling:
an neal′, ap peal′, ap pear′, ap peaše′, ar rear′,
be neath′, be queath′, be reave′, bo hea′, ċon ceal′,
ċon ġeal′, de cease′, de feat′, de mean′, diš eaše′,
en dear′, en treat′, im peach′, in ċrease′, mal treat′,
re lease′, re peal′, re peat′, re treat′, re veal′.

3.	Bee′ hive,	bee′ tle,	cheer′ ful,	deep′ en,
fee′ ble,	fee′ bly,	flee′ cy,	free′ dom,	free′ man,
gree′ dy,	nee′ dle,	peer′ less,	pee′ vish,	stee′ ple,
twee′ zers:	a gree′,	a sleep′,	be seech′,	be seem′,
be tween′,	ċan teen′,	ċa reer′,	ċom peer′,	de ċree′,
de gree′,	dis ċreet′,	es teem′,	ex ceed′,	fore see′,
fu ṡee′,	ġen teel′,	gran dee′,	grant ee′,	in deed′,
les see′,	mo reen′,	pro ceed′,	re deem′,	set tee′,
suċ ceed′,	trust ee′,	tu reen′,	un seen′,	ve neer′.
4.	Ei′ ther,	leis ure	(lē′ zer),	nei′ ther,
seiz ure	(sēz′ yer):	ċon ceit′,	ċon ceive′,	de ceit′,
de ceive′,	per ceive′,	re ceipt′:	peo′ ple:	an tique′,
ċa price′,	ma ċhine′,	ma rine′,	po lice′,	ra vine′,
rō͞u tine′,	u nique′,	va lise′:	griēv′ ous:	a chieve′,
ag grieve′,	be lief′,	be lieve′,	be sieġe′,	ċash ier′,
front ier′,	re lief′,	re prieve′,	re trieve′,	sor tie′.

Dictation Exercises.

1. The austere or stern tetrarch will adhere to the king's edict. Even this decent being tells a legend of a demon. That soil is effete or barren. In a precinct of that region, they bought cerement to wind round the dead hero. Will that venal man veto a penal law? I will concede that you saw the reflux, or flowing back, of the tide. Read the series of tales. The sincere man will revere the laws of the supreme or greatest judge.

2. The sailor was not fearful when he saw a beacon. The weary seamstress has treacle in that greasy cup. The deacon saw a beaver, an eagle, a peacock, a weasel, and a yearling colt. Conceal the sleazy silk beneath the table. Do not maltreat the old man, but appease him. If the disease cause his decease, he will bequeath his wealth to a stranger.

3. The beetle is by the beehive. The feeble freeman feebly fought for freedom. That peerless girl is not peevish. Veneer the settee. Indeed, if we succeed and are discreet, we can buy some moreen, a canteen, and a fusee. I beseech you, if that grandee is your compeer, to name him for a trustee.

4. I believe that he will either deceive or aggrieve you. If you have leisure, I will show you a machine that is neither antique nor unique. The caprice of the people led to this grievous wrong. The police made a seizure of the valise, in a ravine, near the frontier. If the marine force besiege the fort, we will march to its relief, when our friends can make a sortie, and retrieve their loss.

DISSYLLABLES—E IN END.

1.	Bĕck'*on*,	bĕd'ding,	bĕd'lam,	bĕd'stea*d*,
bel'fry,	bel'lo*w*,	bel lows	(bĕl'lus),	bet'ter,
bev'el,	bless'ed,	bless'ing,	cen'tȃ*u*r,	ċ*h*em'ist,
cher'ub,	ċlev'er,	deċ'ade,	del'u*g*e,	des'pot,
eċ*h*'o,	ef'fȯrt,	el'bo*w*,	emp'ty,	en'ġi*n*e,
ep'oċ*h*,	er'rand,	er'rant,	er'ror,	ex'tant,
fend'er,	fer'ry,	fes'ter,	fet'id,	fet'lock,
freck'l*e*,	fres'ċo,	ġen'tl*e*,	ġen'tl*e*,	ġest'ure,
helm'et,	help'ful,	hem'lock,	ket'tl*e*,	leg'er,
lep'er,	let'ter,	let tuce	(let'tis),	lev'ee,
lev'el,	meċ*h*'lin,	med'al,	med'dl*e*,	mel'lo*w*,
mel'on,	mem oir	(mĕm'wȧr),	mer'it,	mer'ry,
mes'sa*g*e,	mess'ma*t*e,	meth'od,	neph ew	(nĕf'yu),
nes tle	(nĕs'sl),	neth'er,	net'tl*e*,	nev'er.
2.	Pel'let,	pen'cil,	pep'per,	per'ish,
pes'ter,	pes'*tl*e,	pet'al,	plen'ty,	pre cious
(prĕsh'us),	pref'ac*e*,	prel'ude,	ques'tion	(kwĕst'yun),
ref'u*g*e,	rel'ic,	rel'ict,	rep'til*e*,	reś'in,
res'pi*t*e,	rev'el,	scep'ter,	sċ*h*ed'ule,	seċ'ond,
self'ish,	selv'ed*g*e,	sen'at*e*,	sen'tence,	sev'*e*n,
sev'er,	sex'ton,	shek'*e*l,	shel'ter,	shep'*h*erd,
sher'if*f*,	skep'tiċ,	speck'l*e*,	splen'did,	splen'dor,
tem'pest,	tem'pl*e*,	ten'ant,	ten'der,	ten'don,

tep′id, ter′ror, thresh′ŏld, treb′le, trem′ble,
tres′pass, twen′ty, vel′lum, vel′vet, ven′ison
(vĕn′zn), ver′y, ves′sel, vest′ure (vĕst′yer),
Wednes′day, wel′come, wel′fâre, wheth′er, yel′lŏw.

3. A bĕd′, a bĕt′, aċ cĕpt′, aċ cess′,
a dept′, ad dress′, al lege, a mend′, an nex′,
as cend′, as sess′, at tend′, at tempt′, a venġe′,
be get′, be hest′, be quest′, be set′, bur lesque′,
ċa det′, ċa ress′, ċol leċt′, ċom mence′, ċom mend′,
ċom pel′, ċon demn′, ċon dense′, ċon fess′, ċon neċt′,
ċon sent′, ċon tend′, ċon temn′, ċon tempt′, ċon tent′,
de feċt′, de fend′, de fense′, de pend′, de press′,
de scend′, de teċt′, de test′, dis pense′, di reċt′,
dis seċt′, dis sent′, dis tress′, di vest′, ef feċt′,
e leċt′, e reċt′, ex cel′, ex cept′, ex empt′,
ex peċt′, ex pel′, ex pense′, ex press′, ex tend′.

4. Fâre wĕll′, fi nĕsse′, fo mĕnt′, for gĕt′,
ga zette′, gro tesque′, im mense′, im pel′, in dent′,
in feċt′, in fest′, in speċt′, in tend′, in tense′,
in tent′, in trench′, in vent′, la ment′, mo lest′,
of fense′, op press′, neg leċt′, per plex′, por tend′,
poś śess′, pre pense′, pre tend′, pre tense′, pre text′,
pre vent′, pro fess′, pro pel′, pro teċt′, re dress′,
re fleċt′, re fresh′, re gret′, re lent′, re pel′,
re pent′, re press′, re quest′, re śent′, re speċt′,
re trench′, re venġe′, se leċt′, suċ cess′, sug ġest′,
sus peċt′, sus pense′, trans cend′, trans gress′, un less′.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ċ.

5. A ny (ĕn′ny), ma ny (mĕn′ny):

a gain′,	a gainst′:	break′fast,	clean′ly,	cleanṡ′ing,
deaf′*en*,	deaf′ness,	feath′er,	head′ac*he*,	heav′*en*,
heav′y,	jeal′*ous*,	lead′*en*,	leath′*er*,	leav′*en*,
mead′*ow*,	meas ure	(mĕz′ur),	peaṡ′ant,	pheaṡ′ant,
pleaṡ′ant,	pleas ure	(plez′ur),	read′y,	stead′fast,
stead′y,	threat′*en*,	treas ure	(trez′ur),	weap′*on*,
weath′er,	zeal′ot,	zeal′*ous*:	in stead′:	heif′er:
jeop′ard,	leop′ard:	friend′ship.		

Dictation Exercises.

1. My messmate made an effort to beckon to the man in the belfry. There was neither bedding nor bedsteads in that bedlam, or madhouse. Can the chemist cure the leper? The deluge may bear away the levee. My merry nephew read a fable of a centaur, or beast that was thought to be half horse and half man. Pay for the kettle, the fender, and the bellows. I saw an engine near the ferry. There was much merit in the fresco, or painting on the wall. Buy some lettuce, and a mellow melon. Read the memoir. A *decade* of years means *ten*. They never had method in the nether or lower room.

2. The prelate says that pellet, or little ball, is precious. The preface, or rather prelude, to the song was good. I relish plenty of pepper on my venison. She has a splendid velvet vesture, or dress. The seven men in that vessel must perish, if she find no shelter from the storm. The sheriff has a second schedule of the selvedge. The skeptic would not give a shekel to the starving shepherd. The sexton saw a reptile on the threshold of the temple. On Wednesday, twenty men were at the yellow house.

3. Did you abet the adept in his attempt to gain access to my room, when I was abed? Collect the assets, and accept the behest. I detest such burlesque, or fun. Be content to contend for the right, and to defend all that are in distress. Do you expect to be exempt from faults? Extend the time of my payment.

4. Do not forget to inspect the gazette, and read the farewell address. I intend to possess that grotesque or odd painting, unless I can select a better one. If she, by a finesse, or artful trick, impel him to revenge her wrongs, I can not respect her. The sun is an immense ball. If you relent, her success will end your suspense. His acts portend or foreshow that he will relent and repent.

5. Any cleanly child may have breakfast. Many zealous peasants have heavy weapons. Headache and deafness again mar my pleasure. The weather is pleasant. That jealous man speaks against friendship. I saw a treasure in the meadow. A leaden ball hit my neighbor. Do not jeopard your life, if the leopard seize the heifer. Is that zealot too zealous?

DISSYLLABLES—E IN ERR.

1. Clĕr′ġy, cĕr′*t*ain, fĕr′tile, fĕr′vent,
fer′vid, fer′vor, *h*erb′aġe, her′mit, ker′nel,
mer′chant, mer′cy, mer′màid, nerv′ous, per′fect,
per′jure, per′son, ser′mon, serv′ant, serv′ice,
serv′ile, ster′ling, there′fòre, ver′bal, ver′dant,
ver′dict, verd ure (vĕrd′yer), ver′min, ver′tex.

2. A lĕrt′, as pĕrse′, a vĕr′, a vĕrse′,
a vert′, ċo erce′, ċon cern′, ċon verġe′, de fer′,
de ṡerve′, dis cern (diz zĕrn′), dis perse′, di verġe′,
di vert′, e merġe′, ex pert′, im merġe′, im merse′,
in ert′, in fer′, in sert′, in ter′, in verse′,
in vert′, ob ṡerve′, per verse′, per vert′, pre fer′,
pre ṡerve′, re fer′, re ṡerve′, re verse′, re vert′,
sub merġe′, sub serve′, sub vert′, su perb′, trans verse′

Alphabetic Equivalents of ĕ.

3. Earl′dom, ear′ly, earn′est, earth′*en*,
earth′quàke, earth′y, learn′ed, pearl′y: re hearse′,
re search′: cir′ċle, cir′ċus, fir′kin, firm′ness,
irk′some, sir′loin, skir′mish, skirt′ing, thir′tèen,
thir′ty, vir′ġin, virt′ue: in firm′: wor′ship,
wor′thy: ċourte′sy, jour′nal, jour′ney: ad journ′.

4. Bur′dĕn, bur′dock, bur′ġess, bur′glar,
bur′ly, burn′ish, ċur′dle, ċur′few, ċur′low,

ċurs′ed,	ċur′tain,	fur′lŏng,	fur′nace,	fur′nish,
fur′ry,	fur′ther,	fur′tive,	gur′net,	mur′der,
murk′y,	mur′mur,	nurse′ling,	pur′ple,	pur′port,
pur′pose,	purs′er,	stur′ġeon,	sur′face,	sur′feit,
sur′ġeon,	sur′ly,	Thurs′day,	tur′key,	tur′moil,
tur′nip,	tur′tle:	ab surd′,	ċon ċur′,	de mur′,
dis burse′,	dis turb′,	in ċur′,	oċ ċur′,	re ċur′,
re turn′,	un hurt′,	u ṡurp′:	guer′don:	myr′tle.

Dictation Exercises.

1. The clergy of that church preach fervent or earnest sermons. The fervid heat will kill the verdant herbage. That hermit is a person of sterling worth; and, therefore, it is certain he will not perjure himself. The merchant sent a verbal message by his servant. The nervous man stood on the vertex, or top, of the hill.

2. This alert and expert man can disperse the crowd. I aver that this perverse man did asperse and desert that superb lady. If he be averse to the deed, I will coërce him. I infer, from his concern, that he can not avert the evil.

3. At the age of thirty, the learned man gained the earldom. The earthquake broke the earthen-wares. The worthy virgin kept a journal on her journey. They voted to adjourn the meeting. Did thirteen girls courtesy?

4. The burly burglar, after the murder, bore his cursed burden a furlong. The curfew was rung at eight o'clock. The curlew flew to the burdock. Furnish a purple curtain for the further room. The clouds by the furnace are murky, or dark. If the purser return, I will disburse the funds on Thursday.

DISSYLLABLES—I IN ICE,

1.	Bi′as,	Bi′ble,	bi′ped,	bi′valve,
bri′dle,	bri′er,	brin′y,	ci′der,	ci′pher,
ċli′mate,	ċli′max,	ċri′er,	ċri′sis,	di′et,
di′ver,	di′verse,	driv′er,	fi′at,	fi′nal,
fi′nite,	Fri′day,	grind′stone,	ice′bĕrg,	i′dle,
i′dol,	ire′ful,	i ron	(i′ern),	i′vy.

2.	Li′ar,	li′cense,	like′ly,	like′wise,
li′lac,	li′on,	mi′ser,	pi′broċh,	pi′rate,
pli′ant,	pri′vate,	qui′et,	ri′ot,	rip′en,
ri′val,	sci′on,	si′lent,	si′ren,	sli′ly,
slim′y,	sli′ness,	spi′cy,	spi′der,	spi′nal,
spi′ral,	sti′pend,	strip′ed,	ti′ny,	tri′al,
tri′fle,	tri′fler,	vi′and,	vi′nous,	vi′tal.
3.	A bide′,	aċ quire′,	ad mire′,	ad vice′,
ad vise′,	a light′,	a like′,	a live′,	a right′,
a rise′,	ar rive′,	as ċribe′,	as pire′,	a side′,
a stride′,	at tire′,	a while′,	bap tize′,	be night′,
be nign′,	be tide′,	ċa nine′,	ċom bine′,	ċon cise′,
ċon spire′,	ċon trive′,	de cide′,	de file′,	de fine′,
de light′,	de prive′,	de rive′,	de ṡcribe′,	de sign′,
de sire′,	de spise′,	de spite′,	di vide′,	di vine′.
4.	En tice′,	en twine′,	es quire′,	ex pire′,
ig nite′,	im bibe′,	in cite′,	in ċline′,	in quire′,
in spire′,	in vite′,	o bligе′,	ob lique	(ob lik′),
o pine′,	per spire′,	pre cise′,	pre side′,	re ċline′,
re fine′,	re quire′,	re quite′,	re sign′,	re tire′,
re vile′,	re vive′,	sa line′,	sub ṡcribe′,	sub lime′,
sub side′,	suf fice	(suf fiz′),	sur prise,	sur vive′,
trans pire′,	un kind′,	un ripe′,	un tried′,	un wise′.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ì.

5.	Un tie′:	be guile′,	dis guise′:	buy′er:
cy′ċle,	cy′press,	hy′phen,	hy′son,	ly′rist,
shy′ness,	ty′rant:	al ly′,	ap ply′,	a *wry*′,
ċom ply′,	de ċry′,	de fy′,	de ny′,	de ṡcry′,
es py′,	Ju ly′,	re ly′,	re ply′,	sup ply′.

åge, åt, ârt, âll, bâre, âsk; mè, ĕnd, ẽrr; îce, în; ôld, ôn, dŏ.

Dictation Exercises.

1. The idle crier has a bias for cider. The Bible tells us not to worship idols. When the crisis came, the ireful driver struck the horse with a bridle. Bipeds have two feet, and bivalves two shells. The icebergs in that cold climate are almost as hard as iron.

2. Liars, misers, and pirates, shall all likewise perish. A tiny spider has its web on a lilac. Though this drink has a vinous flavor, he can sell it without license. The dart pierced a vital part of the striped beast.

3. When you arrive, alight at the door. If you admire the place, I advise you to abide there awhile. The concise advice of my benign friend will delight you. I desire the priest to baptize the child. Can you divine or guess how he will decide the question?

4. Did that unwise man entice his son to imbibe or drink rum? If the esquire preside, he will oblige you to use precise language. Did that sublime speech excite no surprise? That unkind child must not get unripe fruit.

5. The lyrist will beguile your pain with his harp. A cycle is a round of years. Untie my shoe. Decry and defy the tyrant. In July, I will buy a supply of hyson tea.

DISSYLLABLES—I IN IN.

1.	Bĭb′ber,	bĭck′er,	bĭd′der,	bĭd′ding,
big′ness,	big′ot,	bĭl′let,	bill ion	(bĭl′yun),
bil′lo*w*,	bish′op,	bit′ter,	bit′tern,	blis′ter,
brind′ed,	bris tle	(brĭs′sl),	chick′en,	chim′ney,
chĭs′el,	cin′der,	cĭs′tern,	cit′y,	civ′ic,
civ′il,	crip′ple,	crit′ic,	dig′it,	dim′ple,
din′ner,	dis′cord,	dis′taff,	dis′tich,	dis′trict,
dit′to,	driv′el,	driv′en,	fick′le,	fid′dle,
fif′ty,	fig ure	(fĭg′yer),	fil′bert,	fil′let,
fin′ger,	fin′ish,	fit′ness,	frig′ate,	frig′id.
2.	Gĭb′bous,	gĭd′dy,	gĭn′ger,	gĭp′sy,
giv′er,	glim′mer,	glis ten	(glĭs′sn),	glit′ter,
hic cough	(hĭk′kup),	hĭfh′er,	ill′ness,	im′pulse,

in′dex,	In dian	(ĭnd′yan),	in′flux,	in′got,
in′jure,	in′most,	in′ner,	in′quest,	in′seċt,
in′stant,	in′step,	in′stiṅct,	in′ward,	jiṅ′gle,
kid′nap,	kin′dle,	kin′dred,	king′dom,	kinṡ′man,
kiṫch′en,	kit′ten,	lil′y,	lim′it,	linch′pin,
lin′en,	liṅ′ger,	lin′net,	lin′seed,	list en
(lĭs′sn),	lit′ter,	lit′tle,	liv′er,	live′lŏng.
3.	Mĭd′dle,	mĭd′nı̇g*h*t,	mĭd′riff,	mĭl′dew,
mil′ler,	mil′let,	mill ion	(mĭl′yun),	miṅ′gle,
min ion	(mĭn′yun),	min′strel.	mir′ror,	mis′chief,
mit′ten,	mix ture	(mĭkst′yer),	nim′ble,	nim′bly,
nip′ple,	*ph*t*h*iṡ′ic,	pict ure	(pĭkt′yer),	pig′eon,
pig′my,	pil′fer,	pil′grim,	pil′lar,	pil′lŏw,
pin′cerṡ,	pip′pin,	piq′uant,	pis′tol,	piṫch′er,
pit′y,	piv′ot,	print′er,	priṡ′on,	prifth′ee,
quick′en,	quin′sy,	quiv′er,	rib′bon,	riġ′id,
ring′let,	rip′ple,	riv′el,	riv′en,	riv′er.
4.	Scĭṡ′sorṡ,	scṙĭb′ble,	script ure	(skrĭpt′yer),
shil′ling,	shiṅ′gle,	shiv′er,	sick′en,	sick′le,
sick′ness,	sig′nal,	silk′en,	sil′van,	sil′ver,
sim′ple,	sin ew	(sĭn′nŭ),	sin′ful,	sing′er,
siṅ′gle,	sin′ner,	sir′up,	sis′ter,	sit′ter,
sit′ting,	skill′ful,	skim′mer,	skin′ny,	skit′tish,
slip′per,	sliv′er,	smit′ten,	sniv′el,	spike′nard,
spin′ach,	(spĭn′ej),	spir′it,	splint′er,	spriṅ′kle,
spriṅk′ling,	spring′y,	stiff′fen,	still′ness,	stin′ġy,
swim′mer,	swiv′el,	thick′en,	thick′ness,	thim′ble,
ṫhis′tle,	ṫhifth′er,	tick′le,	tim′ber,	tim′id.
5.	Tinct ure	(tĭngt′yer),	tĭn′der,	tiṅ′gle,
tiṅk′er,	tiṅk′le,	tin′sel,	tip′toe,	tit′ter,

trib′ûne,	trib′ûte,	trick′le,	trim′ming,	twiñk′le,
twit′ter,	vič′ar,	vič′tim,	vig′il,	vig′or,
vil′laġe,	vil′lain,	vine′yard,	viš′it,	viš′or,
viv′id,	vix′en,	whip′stock,	whis′per,	whis′tle,
whit′tle,	wid′ȯw,	wil′l′ful,	wil′lȯw,	win′dȯw,
wing′ed,	win′ner,	win′ter,	wiš′dom,	wit′ty.
6.	A bri͟dġe′,	aċ quit′,	ad mit′,	af flict′,
as sist′,	be gin′,	ċon sist′,	ċon vince′,	de pict′,
de sist′,	dis miss′,	dis tinct′,	e ċlipse′,	el lipse′,
e quip′,	e vince′,	ex ist′,	ex tinct′,	for bid′,
for give′,	in flict′,	in tringe′,	in sist′,	o mit′,
pre dict′,	pro lix′,	quad rille	(ka dril′),	re scind′,
re sist′,	re strict′,	sub mit′,	un til′,	with in′.

Alphabetic Equivalents of i.

7.	Ei′gland,	pret′ty:	breech′es:	bus′y:
wom′en:	guilt′y,	gum′ea:	ċrys′tal,	cyn′ic,
ġym′nast,	ġyp′sum,	hys′sop,	lyr′ic,	mys′tic,
stryċh′nine,	syn′od,	syn′tax,	syr′inge,	sys′tem.

Dictation Exercises.

1. After dinner, those bibbers will finish the wine. Do not bicker with the bidder, when bidding. Bitterns are bitter. A billow struck the frigate. The bishop is no bigot. The city gave a civic crown to the civil cripple. A cinder from the chimney did blister my finger. If the critic cause discord, drive him fifty miles from the district. The moon was gibbous on that frigid night.

2. The giddy gipsy gave ginger to the Indian. The lights glisten and glimmer. The instant an ingot of gold was found, it served as an impulse for an influx of strangers. My kinsman has a hiccough. Listen to the linnet for a livelong day.

3. At midnight, I saw the pilgrim standing in the middle of the river. The miller says mildew has injured the millet. Prithee, minstrel, sing for the millions. The prison is for those that pilfer. She tied

her ringlets with a ribbon. The pillow lies near the pillar. This mixture will cure phthisic and quinsy.

4. My sister has a pair of scissors, and a silver thimble. The skillful swimmer has strong sinews. Sinners should read the Scriptures. Spikenard and spinach grow in the garden. The timid rider has a skittish horse. Take sirup with that tincture, for your illness.

5. Thorns and thistles grow in that vineyard. The tinder took fire in a twinkle. The vicar of the village will visit that willful villain. The winged things twitter. That witty man has but little wisdom. The widow is not a vixen, or scold. The Tribune had to pay the tribute. A whistle, a whipstock, and a visor were found by the window.

6. I predict, if you convince the judge, he will acquit the man. Abridge his rights. I insist, if you begin, that you do not desist until they submit. Rescind that prolix law. Omit the quadrille. There will be an eclipse of the sun within a month.

7. Those pretty breeches were made by women, in England. The busy cynic wrote a lyric, and a system of syntax. The synods meet in the Crystal Palace. The gymnast will pay a guinea for a syringe, and some hyssop, strychnine, and gypsum.

DISSYLLABLES—O IN OLD.

1.	Bȍld′ness,	bȍl′ster,	bȍ′rax,	brȍ′ken,
bro′ker,	ċhlo′rine,	ċho′ral,	ċho′rus,	ċlo′ver,
ċo′ċoa,	ċo′lon,	ċro′ny,	cro sier	(krȍ′zer),
dole′ful,	do′nor,	dot′aġe,	dot′ard,	drov′er,
flo′ral,	forc′ing,	forġ′er,	fore′most,	fro′ward,
fro′zen,	glo′ry,	gro′cer,	ho′ly,	ho sier
(hȍ′zer),	hol′ster,	lo′ċal,	lo′ċust,	lone′some,
molt′en,	mop′ish,	mo′tion,	no′ble,	no′bler,
no′blest,	no′bly,	noṡe′gay,	no′tice,	no′tion.
2.	On′ly,	ȍ′nyx,	ȍ′pal,	ȍ′ral,
o sier	(ȍ′zer),	o′val,	o′vert,	po′em,
pok′er,	po′ny,	po′rous,	port′al,	por tion
(pȍr′shun),	port′ly,	por′trȁit,	post′aġe,	post′ern,

post′man, post′script, po′sy, po′tent, pro file
(prō′fēl), pro′grămme, quo tient (kwō′shĕnt), ro′sy,
rov′er, so′ber, so cial (sō′shal), so′fa,
so′journ, so′lo, spo′ken, stol′en, ston′y,
sto′ry, swoll′en, tho′rax, to′ken, to′păz,
to′tal, tow′ard, tro′chee, tro′phy, tro′ver,
vo′cal, whole′sale, whole′some, whol′ly, wo′ful.

3.

A bōde′, a dōre′, af fôrd′, al ōne′,
a lone′, a rose′, a shore′, a tone′, be fore′,
be hold′, ca jole′, com port′, con dole′, con sole′,
con trol′, con voke′, de note′, de plore′, de pot′,
de throne′, de vote′, dis close′, dis pose′, di vorce′,
e lope′, en force′, en gross′, ex plore′, ex port′,
ex pose′, fore bode′, fore go′, ig nore′, in close′,
in voke′, jo cose′, mo rose′, pa role′, pa trol′,
post pone′, pro mote′, pro pose′, pro voke′, re pose′,
re store′, re volt′, sup port′, sup pose′, un fold′,
un roll′, un told′, un yoke′, ver bose′, with hold′.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ō.

4.

Haut′boy: yeo′man: chat eau (shăt tō′):
boat swain (bō′sn), hoar′y, load′stone: a board′,
a float′, ap proach′, be moan′, en croach′, re proach′,
un load′: al′oes, foe′man: four′score, four′teen,
mould′er, mould′y, mourn′ful, mourn′ing, poul′tice,
poul′try, shoul′der, smoul′der, sourc′es: dis course′:
bowl′der, bow′line, bow′sprit: be stow′, un known′.

Dictation Exercises.

1. That dotard has boldness. Our broker, or local agent, says the bank is broken. The noble donor acted nobly. What notion led the

drover to take the crosier, or bishop's staff? The choral singers sung a holy chorus. The forger is now in a lonesome place. The mopish or dull lad got a nosegay at the floral show. The hosier bought a bolster a broken holster of the grocer.

2. He read only a portion of the poĕm. The onyx, the topaz, and e opal, are precious stones. My osier basket is oval. Buy wholesome food, at wholesale, for the pony. Vocal sounds were never more woful than his solo.

3. He alone arose and came to my abode. If she elope, though I adore her, I will get a divorce. Explore the coast; and, if you behold a ship ashore, afford relief. If they revolt, the king will enforce the law. If you can not console your friend, condole with him. That morose and verbose man can not provoke me. The patrol had to forego their repose. I suppose he is at the depot.

4. The boatswain says the yeoman can play the hautboy. A man of fourscore has a hoary head. A bowsprit is a large spar at a ship's head. A bowline is a rope to hold a sail close to the wind. If that unknown ship approach, fourteen men will unload her. There is a large bowlder near my chateau, or castle. Give aloes to the foeman, if he reproach you. Put a poultice on his shoulder. The poultry became mouldy.

DISSYLLABLES—O IN ON.

1.	Blŏck′*head*,	blŏs′som,	bŏd′y,	bŏn′net,
bor′rŏw,	both′er,	bot′tle,	ċhron′iċ,	cloš′et,
ċob′bler,	ċof′*fee*,	ċof′fer,	ċof′fin,	ċol′iċ,
ċol′lar,	ċol′leġe,	ċol′um*n*,	coll ier	(kol′yer),
ċom′bat,	ċom′et,	ċom′ma,	ċom′merce,	ċom′mon,
ċom′pend,	ċom′plex,	ċom′post,	ċom′rade,	ċoṅ′ċord,
ċoṅ′ċourse,	ċoṅ′crète,	ċon′duċt,	ċon′duit,	ċon′fliċt,
ċoṅ′gress,	ċon′iċ,	con quer	(kŏng′ker),	con quest
(kŏng′kwest),	ċon′sċript,	ċon′sul,	ċon′tents,	ċon′traċt,
ċon′trite,	ċop′per,	ċop′y,	ċor′al,	ċot′taġe.
2.	Dŏc′ile,	dŏck′et,	dŏc′tor,	flŏr′id,
fol′lŏw,	for′aġe,	fore′*head*,	for′*eign*,	for′est,

frol′ic,	glob′ule,	gos′pel,	gos′sip,	grot′to,
grov′el,	hogs′head,	hol′lòw,	hol′ly,	hom′age,
hon′est,	hon′or,	hop′per,	hor′rid,	hor′ror,
hos′tage,	hos′tile,	host′ler,	hov′el,	joc′und,
jos tle	(jos′sl),	lob′ster,	lock′er,	lock′et,
lodg′er,	log′ic,	lon′ger,	loz′enge,	mod′el,
mod′ern,	mod′est,	mon′ad,	mon′arch,	mon′ster,
mon′strous,	mor′al,	mor′ròw,	mot′to,	nos′tril.
3.	Of′fer,	ôf′fice,	ôft′en,	ôn′ward,
or′ange,	os′trich,	pock′et,	pol′ish,	pop′lar,
por′ridge,	post ure	(post′ yer),	pot′tage,	proc′ess,
prod uce	(prôd′dûs),	prod′uct,	prom′ise,	prop′er,
pros′pect,	prov′erb,	prov′ince,	rock′et,	rob′ber,
ros′in,	schol′ar,	shock′ing,	slop′py,	sock′et,
soft′en,	sol′ace,	sol′der,	sol′id,	sol′vent,
son′net,	sor′rel,	sor′ròw,	top′ic,	top′ple,
tor′rent,	tot′ter,	trom′bone,	ton′ic,	trop′ic,
vol′ley,	vol ume	(vôl′yum),	vom′it,	yon′der.
4.	Ab scônd′,	ab sôlve′,	ac côst′,	a crôss′,
a dopt′,	al lot′,	a lôft′,	a long′,	a non′,
a top′,	be long′,	be troth′,	be yond′,	de spond′,
de volve′,	dis solve′,	em boss′,	en sconce′,	e volve′,
ex tol′,	for got′,	pro long′,	in volve′,	re solve′,
re spond′,	re sponse′,	re volve′,	un lock′,	un stop′.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ô.

5.	Quad′rant,	quar′rel,	quar′ry,	scal′lop,
squab′ble,	squad′ron,	squal′id,	squan′der,	swal′lòw,
wad′ding,	waf′fle,	wal′let,	wal′lop,	wal′lòw,
wal′rus,	wan′ton,	wan′der,	war′rant,	watch′ful.

mûte, ŭp, fûll.—ċ as k; ġ as j; ṅ as ng; ṡ as z; ċh as sh; ṫhis; azure.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Did your comrade, in college, act like a blockhead? I saw a blossom in her bonnet. The body is in the coffin. I wish to borrow that complex compend. The cobbler has a bottle in the closet. Is colic chronic? The collier has a contract to furnish coal for that cottage. The comma is in common use. She has a collar, and a coral ring. The consul bade the conscript join the right column of the army.

2. The jocund youth is docile. The honest doctor has a florid forehead. The monarch will buy foreign goods, when the morrow dawns. There is a monstrous lobster in the hogshead. I saw some holly in the forest.

3. I often offer a volume to the scholar. The torrent swept onward. They sell rosin and produce in that office. The trombone made a shocking sound. In that province, a robber made many sorrow. He ate pottage and porridge. Yonder merchant is solvent, or able to pay his debts.

4. If your friend abscond or conceal himself, and thus involve you in debt, I will absolve you. He forgot to prolong the response. If the task devolve on you, resolve not to despond.

5. They had no quadrant in the squadron. The quarry is a quadrate, or square. The squalid or filthy beggar was eating scallops. The watchful cat sees a swallow.

DISSYLLABLES—O IN DO.

1.	Lŏs′er,	lŏs′ing,	mŏve′ment,	mŏv′er,
mov′ing,	prov′ing:	a do′,	ap prove′,	dis prove′,
im prove′,	out do′,	re move′,	re prove′,	un do′.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ŏ.

2.	Brew′er:	shoe′ing,	ċa noe′:	boo′by,
boot′y,	ċoop′er,	gloom′y,	mood′y,	sċhoon′er:
a loof′,	bab oon′,	bal loon′,	bam boo′,	bas soon′,
be hoof′,	be hoove′,	buf foon′,	ċa boose′,	ċo ċoon′,
doub loon′,	dra goon′,	fes toon′,	hal loo′,	har poon′,

lam poon′, mon soon′, pla toon′, pol troon′, raċ ċoon′,
re proof′, sa loon′, shal loon′, sĭ moom′, un moor.

3. Con tour′, sur tout′, un ċouth′: bru′tal,
bru′tish, ċru′et, dru′id, fru′gal, pru′dence,
pru′dent, prud′ish, pru′ning, rhu′bârb, ru′by,
ru′in, ru′ler, ru′mor, ru′ral, ruth′less,
sċru′ple, su mach (shŏ′måk), tru′ant, tru′ly:
ab struse′, as sure (ash shŏr′), in sure (in shŏr′),
in trude′, pe ruke′, pe ruše′: im brue′: fruit′ful.

Dictation Exercises.

1. The mover of this rule will disprove the report. The loser is still losing by this movement. Make no more ado; but undo the evil. I would rather approve than reprove, if you improve.

2. Will the brewer let this moody booby have beer? Is he shoeing the horse this gloomy day? The cooper has his booty in a canoe. The baboon is aloof from the balloon. The raccoon is in the caboose, or cook-room of the ship. The dragoon wrote a lampoon on the poltroon. Pay a doubloon for a bassoon. They will unmoor the schooner, if they do not fear the simoom.

3. Note the contour of that prudish girl's face. That uncouth surtout, or close overcoat, has been a fruitful source of brutal deeds. The truant did not scruple to intrude, and peruse my letters. I assure you, the ruthless, brutish ruler did imbrue his hands in the frugal druid's blood. I saw both rhubarb and sumach in the field.

DISSYLLABLES—U IN MUTE.

1. Blŭ′ish, bŭ′gle, bu reau (bŭ′ro),
ċu′bit, du′ċal, dur′ance, dur′ing, du′ty,
flu′ent, flu′id, fu el, fu′ry, fu sion
(fŭ′zon), fu′tile, fu ture (fŭt′yer), hu′man,
hu′mid, hu′mor, lu cid, lu cre (lŭ′ker),
lu′rid, lu′na, lu nar, mu′sic, plu′mage,

plu′ral,	pu′ny,	pu′pil,	stu′dent,	stu′pid,
stu′por,	su′et,	tu′lip,	tu′mid,	tu′mor,
tu′mult,	tu′niċ,	u′nit,	u′saġe,	use′ful.
2.	Aċ ċuṡe′,	a ċute′,	a mu̇se′,	as su̇me′,
as tute′,	ċom mune′,	ċom pute′,	ċon duce′,	ċon fute′,
ċon sume′,	ċos tume′,	de duce′,	de mure′,	de nude′,
dis pute′,	e duce′,	e lude′,	ex ċlude′,	ex ċuṡe′,
ex ude	(eks yu̇d′),	im pu̇gn′,	in ċlude′,	in duce′,
in ure	(in yu̇r′),	ma nure′,	ma ture′,	ob sċure′,
ob tuse′,	pre ṡume′,	pro fuse′,	re buke′,	re duce′,
re fuṡe′,	re fute′,	re ṡume′,	sa lute′,	se ċlude′,
se ċure′,	suf fuṡe′,	tra duce′,	trans mute′,	un tune′.

Alphabetic Equivalents of u̇.

3.	Beau′ty:	feu′dal,	neu′ter,	neu′tral:
ew er	(yu̇′er),	pew′ter,	sew′er,	skew′er,
stew′ard:	a new′,	be dew′,	es chew′,	re new′,
re view′:	Tues′day:	en sue′,	im bue′,	in due′,
pur sue′,	sub due′:	ven due′,	nui′sance,	suit′or.

Dictation Exercises.

1. The bluish tunic is in the bureau. This student will teach that stupid pupil. It is the duty of a human being to live for the future. Music and mild usage will quell the fury of that wild beast. Birds of the richest plumage are not the most useful. He was kept in durance, in the ducal mansion. The fluent speaker, in his lucid moments, desired something better than filthy lucre, or gain.

2. Do not presume to accuse, rebuke, nor traduce that demure man. Such an excuse would amuse the most obtuse. If you attempt to exclude or impugn this truth, my acute friend will rebuke you. The astute or shrewd man will secure a high price for this costume. Would the skill to transmute lead into gold conduce to human welfare?

3. The suitor saw the beauty at the feudal castle, on Tuesday. The steward lost a skewer, and a pewter ewer, in the sewer. Eschew evil. If the nuisance remain, what will ensue?

DISSYLLABLES—U IN UP.

1.	Blůb′ber,	blůd′ġeon,	blůn′der,	blůs′ter,
bub′ble,	buck′et,	buck′le,	buck′ler,	buck′ram,
buck′skin,	bug′gy,	bump′er,	buń′gle,	but′ter,
but′ton,	chuck′le,	ċlus′ter,	ċlut′ter,	ċrup′per,
ċud′dle,	ċud′ġel,	ċum′ber,	cup board	(kůb′berd),
ċur′rant,	ċur′rent,	ċur′ry,	ċus′tard,	ċus′tom,
ċut′ter,	drum′mer,	duċ′at,	dul′cet,	dud′ġeon,
dumb′ness,	dump′ling,	dun′ġeon,	flur′ry,	flus′ter,
flut′ter,	ful′ċrum,	ful′some,	fuń′gus,	fur′rȯw.
2.	Glůt′ton,	grům′ble,	gun wale	(gůn′nel),
gun′ner,	gus′to,	gut′ter,	hub′bub,	huck′ster,
hum′ble,	huń′ger,	huś′band,	husk′y,	hus tle
(hůs′sl),	jum′ble,	jus′tice,	lům′ber,	lunch′eon,
lus cious	(lůsh′us),	mud′dy,	muf′fin,	muf′fle,
mum′ble,	mus′cle,	mus′ket,	muś′lin,	mus′tard,
mus′ter,	mut′ter,	mut′ton,	num′ber,	numb′ness,
plun′der,	pub′liċ,	punch′eon,	pup′py,	put′ty,
rub′ber,	rub′bish,	rud′der,	rud′dy,	ruf fian
(ruf′yan),	ruf′fle,	rug′ged,	rum′ble,	rum′ple,
run′ner,	rus′set,	rus′tiċ,	rus tle	(růs′sl).
3.	Sċůf′fle,	scull ion	(skůl′yun),	sċůlpt′or,
sculpt ure	(skůlpt′yer),	sċut′tle,	shuf′fle,	shut′ter,
shut′tle,	slug′gard,	slug′gish,	slum′ber,	smug′gle,
smug′gler,	snuff′ers,	snuf′fle,	sput′ter,	strug′gle,
strut′ting,	stub′born,	stuċ′ċo,	stut′ter,	sub′tle,
sub tle	(sůt′tl),	sud′den,	suf′fer,	sul′len,
sul′ly,	sul′phur,	sum′mer,	sum′mit,	sum′mon,
sump′ter,	Sun′day,	sun′der,	sun′dries,	sun′dry,

mûte, ůp, fůll.—ċ as k; ġ as j; ń as ng; ṡ as z; ċh as sh; this; azure.

suńk′*en*,	sůp′*ple*,	thun′der,	trun′*dle*,	tum′*ble*,
tur′ret,	un′der,	ush′er,	up′*right*,	up′*roar*,
up′ward,	ut′most,	ut′ter,	vul ture	(vůlt′yer).
4.	Ab důċt′,	ab růpt′,	ad jůst′,	a důlt′,
an nul′,	be num*b*′,	ċon struċt′,	ċon sult′,	ċon vulse′,
ċor rupt′,	de duċt′,	de funċt′,	dis ċuss′,	dis gust′,
dis trust′,	di vulġe′,	en gulf′,	ex punġe′,	ex ult′,
in ċrust′,	in dulġe′,	in struċt′,	in trust′,	ob struċt′,
oċ ċult′,	re buff′,	re fund′,	re pulse′,	re ṡult′,
ro bust′,	ro tund′,	suċ ċum*b*′,	un just′,	un shut′.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ů.

5.	Squir′rel,	stir′rup:	bom′ bůst,	broth′ er,
ċol′ or,	ċome′ ly,	ċom′ fit,	ċom′ fort,	ċom′ ing,
ċom′ pass,	ċov′ er,	ċov′ et,	ċov′ e*y*,	doz′ *en*,
gov′ ern,	hon′e*y*,	hov′ er,	lov′ er,	lov′ ing,
love′ly,	Mon′da*y*,	mon ey	(můn′ ne),	moṅ′ grel,
moṅ′ ke*y*,	moth′ er,	noth′ ing,	on′ ion,	oth′ er,
ov en	(ův′ vn),	plov′ er,	pom′ mel,	shov el
(shův′ vl),	slov en	(slův′ vn),	smoth′ er,	stom′ a*ch*,
thor ough	(thůr′ ro),	ton′ naġe,	won′ der,	wor′ ry.
6.	A bove′,	af front′,	a mong′,	a mongst′,
be ċome′,	be love′,	ċon front′,	un done′:	ċoun′ try,
ċoup′ le,	ċoup′ let,	ċour′ aġe,	doub′ let,	flour′ ish,
nour′ ish,	south′ ern,	troub′ le,	rough en	(růf′ fn),
rough′ ly,	rough′ ness,	tough′ ness,	youṅ′ ger:	e nough′.

Dictation Exercises.

1. If he bluster, blunder, and blubber, the drummer will cudgel him with a bludgeon. Get a buckskin crupper for my saddle. Curry the horse. He has butter in that bucket. I saw a dumpling, a custard, and

some currants, in the cupboard. Do not pay a ducat for his fulsome praise. His boat will make a furrow in the current, or stream. Get a fulcrum, or prop, for the lēver.

2. The glutton will not grumble, if he have a muffin, some mustard and mutton, and that luscious fruit, for his luncheon. After muster, the gunner left his musket near the gunwale. The puncheon, or hogshead, is full of russets. Hear the muslin rustle. The ruffian wants public plunder.

3. Note that stubborn man's supple joints, in the struggle and scuffle. The scullion found the snuffers in the scuttle of coal. The sculptor will sculpture my bust. On Sunday, the smuggler did smuggle sundry goods. Did the thunder make the turret tumble? The subtle or artful foe caused your subtile or piercing pain. Last summer, the usher saw a vulture. Sudden fear caused the sullen man to rush up to the summit of the hill.

4. If that corrupt and unjust youth did abduct goods, deduct their value when you adjust his account. Instruct him to consult an adult. The defunct had to succumb to Death. Expunge the passage. My robust and rotund friend did indulge in laughter. Occult means hidden from the eye, or unknown.

5. My comely brother does not use bombast. The comfit and the honey will comfort the lad. Do not so cover the lovely child as to smother him. I wonder what could worry your mother. The monkey put some money, and a dozen onions, into the oven.

6. The above couplet may affront the loving couple. The younger son has more roughness than courage. My Southern friend has had enough trouble.

DISSYLLABLES—U IN FULL.

1. Bůl′let, bull ion (bůl′yun), bůll′ock, bul′ly, bul′růsh, bul′wark, bush′el, bu*ch*′er, *c*uck′o*o*, *c*ush′*i*on, ful*l*′ness, pud′ding, pul*l*′et, půl*l*′e*y*, pul*l*′ing, pul′pit, sug ar (shůg′ar).

Alphabetic Equivalents of ů.

2. Bo′som, wolf′ish, wom′an: good′nes*s* wood′ bin*e*, wood′ chu*ck*, wood′*en*, wool′en, wool′ly.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Buy bullets with the bullion. My bullock ate the bulrush. A bushel of wheat broke the pulley. Is there sugar in the pudding? The butcher saw a pullet and a cuckoo. Sit on the cushion. The pulpit is the bulwark of the nation.

2. His manner is wolfish. The woodchuck is under the woodbine. The wooden dish is on the woolen cloth. The woman pressed the child to her bosom.

DISSYLLABLES—OU IN OUR.

1. Bound′en, bound′less, boun′ty, ċount′er, ċoun′ty, dis′ċount, dou*gh*′ty, floun′der, found′er, found′ling, fount′*ai*n, frou′zy, *h*our′ly, loud′ness, mount′*ai*n, mouṡ′er, mouth′fûl, out′lâ*w*, out′let, out′most, out′si*de*, sour′ċrout, thou′sand, trounc*e* ing.

2. A bound′, a bout′, aċ ċount′, a loud′, a mount′, an nounc*e*′, a round′, a rouṡ*e*′, as tound′, ċa rouṡ*e*′, de nounc*e*′, de vour′, de vout′, dis mount′, e nounc*e*′, es pouṡ*e*′, ex pound′, pro found′, pro nounc*e*′, re ċount′, re dound′, re sound′, sur round′, with out′.

Alphabetic Equivalents of *ou*.

3. Blow′zy, bow′elṡ, bow′er, chow′der, ċow′ard, ċow′er, ċow′slip, dow′er, down′fal*l*, down′ri*gh*t, down′ward, drowṡ′y, flow′er, fowl′er, low′er, pow′der, pow′er, prow′ess, row′el, show′er, tow′el, tow′er, trow′el, trow′ṡerṡ, vow′el: al low′, a vow′, en dow′, re nown′.

Dictation Exercises.

1. It is your bounden duty to pay the bounty without discount. Is the boundless sky cloudless? Did the doughty knight flounder in the

åge, åt, årt, åll, båre, åsk ; mė, ẻnd, ẻrr ; ice, în ; ôld, ôn, dô.

fountain? A thousand men fled to the mountain. The outlaw ate some sourcrout, and a mouthful of frouzy butter.

2. The streams about that county abound in fish. Announce the amount of my account. Dismount and call aloud, if you wish to arouse him. You will astound me, if you denounce that profound and devout man. Espouse his cause, and expound the law.

3. The blowzy or ruddy-faced fowler ate some chowder. The coward fears powder. If the clouds lower or appear dark, wear your black trowsers. That man of prowess will allow her dower. I will avow that I seek renown.

DISSYLLABLES—OI (åĭ) IN OIL.

1. Boil′ er, broid′ er, ċlois′ ter, ċoin′ a*ġe*,
foi′ bl*e*, hoi′ d*e*n, join′ er, joint′ er, loi′ ter,
moist en (moi′ sn), moist ure (moist′ yur), noi some
(noi′ sum), noi′ sy, oint′ ment, poi′ son, spoil′ er,
toi′ let: ad join′, a droit′, a noint′, ap point′,
a void′, de spoil′, de void′, em broil′, en join′,
ex ploit′, pur loin′, re ċoil′, re joic*e*′, sub join′.

Alphabetic Equivalent of *oi*.

2. Boy′ ish, ċoy′ ish, joy′ ful, joy′ *o*us,
loy′ al, oys′ ter, roy′ al, voy′ ag*e*: al loy′,
an noy′, de ċoy′, de stroy′, em ploy′, en joy′.

Dictation Exercises.

1. There is poison ointment in the boiler. The noisy hoiden, after making her toilet, will broider the garment. The monks in the cloister rejoice. The joiner uses a jointer. Avoid the foibles of that adroit man as you would a noisome disease. I shall rejoice, if they appoint a man devoid of evil.

2. Do not decoy nor destroy the joyous birds. Be joyful, but not boyish. If the captain employ you for the voyage, do not annoy him. Is there much alloy in that coinage?

II. Words of Three Syllables.

TRISYLLABLES—A IN AGE.

1.	A′ġency,	à′pricȯt,	à′reå,
à′theïsm,	à′theist,	brav′ery,	ċa′pable,
cham′berlaïn,	dra′pery,	fa′talism,	fa′vorïte,
fla′grancy,	fra′grancy,	knav′ery,	la′ity,
ma′niå,	ma′niåċ,	pa′ganïsm,	pa′pacy,
pa′triårch,	pa′triot,	pha′eton,	pla′cable,
ra′diance,	ra′diàte,	ra′dius,	ra′pier,
rat′able,	sal′able,	va′ċancy,	va′grancy,
va′riance,	va′rious.		
2.	Abrasion	(abrà′zůn),	adjà′cent,
årch ăn′ġel,	arma′då,	au dacious	(å dà′shůs),
awak′en,	behavior	(behàv′yẽr),	bra va′do,
ċana′ry,	ċapa′cious,	cessa′tion,	ċrea′tion,
ċrea′tor,	ċolla′tion,	ċompla′cence,	ċonta′ġious,
ċonta′ġious,	ċoura′ġeous,	dicta′tion,	dona′tion,
dura′tion,	embrasure	(embrà′zẽr),	enà′ble,
engaġe′ment,	equation	(ekwà′shun),	equa′tor,
erasion	(erà′zun),	erasure	(era′zẽr),
evasion	(evà′zun).		
3.	Fallacious	(fallà′shůs),	formation
(formà′shůn),	frustra′tion,	grada′tion,	invasion
(invà′zůn),	loċa′tion,	loqua′cious,	narra′tion,
nega′tion,	nota′tion,	occasion	(okkà′zůn),
oċta′vo,	ora′tion,	outra′ġeous,	ova′tion,
persuasion	(perswà′zůn),	plan ta′tion,	pota′to,
priva′tion,	proba′tion,	prosa′iċ,	pulsa′tion.
4.	Rapacious	(rapà′shus),	relà′tion,

ro tā′ tion, sā ga′ cious, sal va′ tion, sen sa′ tion,
spec ta′ tor, stag na′ tion, tax a′ tion, tem*p* ta′ tion,
te na′ cious, tes ta′ tor, to ma′ to, tor na′ do,
trans la′ tion, va ċa′ tion, va ga′ ry, ver ba′ tim,
vex a′ tion, vex a′ tious, vi bra′ tion, vi ra′ go,
vi va′ cious, vo ċa′ tion, vol ċa′ no, vo ra′ cious:
am bus ċade′, bâr ri ċade′, ċan non ade′, ċav al ċade′,
lem on ade′ pal i sade′, prom e nade′ ser e nade′.

Alphabetic Equivalents of å.

5. Aid de camp (åd′ e kŏng), main′ te nance,
trai′ tor o͡ůs: aċ quaint′ance, at tain′ment, re main′ der:
ap per tain′, as cer tain′, en ter tain′: bay′ o net,
gay′ e ty, pay′ a ble: ċon vey′ ance, ċon vey′ er,
sur vey′ or.

Dictation Exercises.

1. The apricots at the agency are salable. Though the atheist is capable, owing to his knavery, and the flagrancy of his various crimes, he can not secure the vacancy. The chamberlain will tell the laity the area of the room. Is papacy at variance with paganism? The patriot's bravery made him a favorite. The maniac cut the drapery with a rapier. That patriarch in the phaëton is placable, or willing to forgive.

2. Note the abraison of the goods. The bravado's dictation and audacious behavior awaken contempt. The canary-bird has a capacious cage. During the engagement, the courageous youth stood by the embrasure. If the disease is contagious, do not resort to evasion. The donation will enable the pastor to give a collation to the poor.

3. On that occasion, the loquacious man gave fallacious reasons for the formation of an army. The frustration of those plans caused his outrageous oration. An invasion caused their migration hither.

4. That rapacious beast is voracious, or very hungry. The sagacious testator knew that the relation of those remarks verbatim, or word for word, would cause a sensation among the spectators. The vagaries of that vivacious youth were vexatious. Taxation

caused the stagnation of business. The cavalcade will ambuscade for the foe. As you promenade, serenade our friends.

5. An acquaintance of that traitorous aid-de-camp has my bayonet. The conveyer brought a conveyance of the remainder of the estate. Ascertain the amount payable. The surveyor ate a tomato and a potato. Her attainments enable her to entertain our friends.

TRISYLLABLES—A IN AT.

1.	Ab′di ċȧte,	ȧb′ro gȧte,	ȧb′so lūte,
ȧb′sti nence,	aċ′ci dent,	aċ′ċu rȧte,	aċt′u al,
aċt′u ȧte,	ad′a mant,	ad′e quȧte,	ad′jeċ tive,
ad′ju ċȧte,	ad′mi ral,	ad′vo ċȧte,	af′fa ble,
af′flu ence,	ag′grand ize,	ag′gra vȧte,	ag′gre gȧte,
ag′i tȧte,	ag′o nize,	ag′o ny,	al′ċhe mist,
al′ċo hol,	al′ġe brȧ,	al′i ment,	al′ka lī,
al′ka līne,	al′pha bet,	al′ti tūde.	
2.	Am′a zon,	am ber gris	(ȧm′bėr grės),
ȧm′bus ċȧde,	am′e thyst,	am′i ty,	am′nes ty,
am′pli fy,	am′pli tūde,	am′pu tȧte,	am′u let,
an′a lyze,	an′arċh y,	an′ces tor,	an′ces try,
an′ċhor aġe,	an′ċho ret,	and i ron	(and′i ėrn),
an′eċ dōte,	an′i mal,	an′i mȧte,	an′nu al,
an′o dyne,	an′te lōpe,	an′ti dōte,	ap′a thy,
ap′er tūre,	apt′i tūde,	ap′pe tīte,	ap′pro bȧte,
aq ue duct	(ȧk′we dukt),	ar′a bic,	ar′a ble,
ar′ro gant,	ar′ro gȧte,	as′pi rȧte,	as′ter isk,
at′mos phère,	av′a rice,	av′e nūe,	av′er aġe.
3.	Bȧċ′ċha nal,	bȧch′e lor,	bȧl′ċo ny,
bar′ri er,	bar′ris ter,	bat′ter y,	blas′phe my,
ċab′in et,	ċal′a mus,	ċal′ċu lȧte,	ċal′i ċo,
ċal′o mel,	ċal′um ny,	ċan′di dȧte,	ċan′is ter,

ċan'ni bal,	ċan'o py,	ċan'ti ċle,	ċap'ri ċorn,
ċar'a bine,	ċar'a van,	ċar'a wày,	ċar'ri on,
ċas'si mère,	ċas'ta net,	ċas'ti gàte,	casu al
(kåz'ô al),	casu ist	(kåz'ô ist),	ċat'a raċt,
ċat'e ċhise,	ċat'e ċhism,	ċath'o liċ,	ċav'al ry,
4.	Cham o mile	(kåm'o mil),	chåm'pi on,
chân'ti clèer,	ċhar'aċ ter,	char'i ot,	char'i ty,
chas'tîse ment,	chas ti ty,	ċlar'i fy,	ċlar'i on,
ċlas'siċ al,	ċlas'si fy,	ċran'ber ry,	daf fo dil,
dram'a tist,	fab'ri ċate,	faċ'to ry,	faċ'ul ty,
fal'la cy,	fal'li ble,	fam'i ly,	fas'ci nàte,
flaġ'el late,	flaġ'eo let,	flat'te ry,	frank'in cense,
frat'ri cide,	gal'ax y,	gal'lan try,	gal'le ry,
gal'van ism,	gal'van ize,	gar'ri son,	gar'ru lous,
gas'e ous,	glac'i er,	grad'u al,	grad'u àte,
gran'a ry,	grat'i fy,	grat'i tûde,	grav'i ty.
5.	Hål'cy on,	hand ker chief	(hång'ker chîf),
låc'er àte,	las'si tûde,	lat'i tûde,	lav'en der,
lax'a tive,	maċ'ċo boy,	maċh'i nàte,	mack'er el,
maġ'is tràte,	mag'net ism,	mag'net ize,	mag'ni fy,
mag'ni tûde,	maj'es ty,	mal'a dy,	mal'ċon tent,
man'a ċle,	man'i fest,	man'i fold,	man'u al,
man'u sċript,	mar'i gold,	mar'i ner,	mar'i time,
mas'ċu line,	mas'ti ċate,	mat'ri ċide,	max'i mum.
6.	Når'ra tive,	na tion al	(nåsh'un al),
nåt'u ral,	nåv'i gate,	pac'i fy,	pal'li àte,
pal'pa ble,	pal'pi tate,	pan'o ply,	pan'to mime,
par'a ble,	par a chute	(pår'a shôt),	par'a dise,
par'a dox,	par'a gon,	par'a graph,	par'al lel,
par'a phràse,	par'a site,	par'a sol,	par'i ty,

par′o dy, par′ox ysm, pas′sen ġer, pat′ron aġe,
pat′ron ize, plat′i num, prac′ti cal, *ps*al′mo dy.

7.

Rad′ler y, rām′i fy, rār′i ty,
rasp ber ry (rāz′ber rĭ), ra tion al (rāsh′un al),
sab′a oth, sac′ċha rine, sac′ra ment, sac ri fice
(sāk′ri fiz), sac′ri lĕġe, san′a tive, sanċ′ti fy,
san′i ty, sas′sa fras, sat′u rate, Sat′ur day,
sċan′dal ize, sċar′i fy, tab′u lar, tac′i turn,
tam′a rind, tan′ġi ble, tan′ta lize, tap′es try,
traġ′e dy, trañ′quil ize, tract′a ble, trav′el er,
vac′cin ate, vac′il late, vag′a bond, van′i ty.

8.

A bān′don, ab strāc′tion, ap pār′el,
a quāt′ic, as sas′sin, At lan′tic, at tach′ment,
at trac′tion, bal sam′ic, bat tal′ion bom bas tic
(bum bāst′ik), bo tan′ic, ċom pan′ion, com pas sion
(kom pāsh′un), ċon tract′ile, de fal′ċate, de tach′ment,
de trac′tion, di dac′tic, dis par′aġe, dis trac′tion,
dog mat′ic, dra mat′ic, ec stat′ic, e las′tic,
em bar′rass, em phat′ic, en am′el, en am′or,
er rat′ic, es tab′lish, ex am′ine, ex pan sion,
ex trac′tion, fa nat′ic, fan tas′tic, fĭ nan′cial,

9.

Gal vān′ic, ġi gān′tic, grĭ māl′kin,
ġym nās′tic, ho san′na, im aġ′ine, im pan′el,
in frac′tion, in hab′it, I tal ian (ĭ tāl′yan),
ĭ tal′ic, me an′der, me ċhan′ic, me tal′lic,
mo nas′tic, mu lat′to, pi az′za, pi las′ter,
*pn*eu mat′ic, pome gran ate (pŭm grān′ĕt), quad rat′ic,
ras cal ion (ras kāl′yun), r*h*eu mat′ic, ro man′tic,
sar ċas′tic, sa van′nā, sċ*h*o las′tic, sub stan′tial,
sub trac′tion, to bac′co, trans ac′tion, vol ċan′ic.

åge, åt, årt, åll, båre, åsk; mẻ, ẽnd, ẽrr; ĩce, ĩn; ọ̃ld, ọ̃n, dọ̃.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Having absolute power, the king will not abdicate; but he will abrogate the treaty. The admiral will gain affluence, and aggrandize himself. An accident caused his abstinence from solid aliment. The affable advocate made an accurate statement of the actual aggregate received. The alkali used by the alchemist was potash. Alcohol will agitate, aggravate, and cause agony. Use the alphabet in algebra.

2. My ancestor saw an antelope, with other animals, near the Amazon river. He gave an amethyst for the ambergris found at the anchorage. He took an antidote and an anodyne. An amnesty may prevent anarchy. Attack the ambuscade in the avenue. The anchoret was noted for his apathy and avarice. Give an Arabic book for the andirons. Name the average price of that arable land.

3. That bacchanal on the balcony is a bachelor. The barrister will castigate or punish his son for blasphemy. A casual remark led us to catechise the candidate. I saw calico, cassimere, a canister of calomel, and a carabine, in the cabinet. The cavalry fought near a cataract.

4. Chamomile is bitter, and cranberry sour. The graduate says the faculty are versed in classical lore. Clarify the fluid. Did chanticleer blow his clarion? The garrison, for their gallantry, deserve the gratitude of the people. The character of the champion for chastity and gravity will gratify his parents.

5. The matricide, or murderer of his mother, knew no halcyon or peaceful days. Put some lavender on the handkerchief. She read the manuscript of the manual in a masculine tone. They will lacerate your flesh with manacles, in that maritime town. The mariner knows the maximum or highest price of mackerel.

6. Before reading my paraphrase, you would think the paradox in my narrative a palpable error. Paradise is described in a parable. It is natural for passengers to patronize the national vessels that navigate the river. In the pantomime, quackery was exposed. Platinum is the heaviest of all metals.

7. Raillery will neither tranquillize the taciturn vagabond's mind, nor please his vanity. Ramify the treaty, or divide it into parts. His views were rational. The raspberry has sanative and saccharine qualities. "The Lord of Sabaoth," or of armies, is with us.

8. What attraction led him to abandon his companion? His abstraction, or absence of mind, and his dogmatic answers embarrass me. The assassin joined the battalion and crossed the Atlantic. That ecstatic poem is both didactic and dramatic. Detraction from that fanatic can not injure my financial prospects.

9. The mechanic made a galvanic engine. A gigantic mulatto taught gymnastic games on the piazza. The Italian ate a pomegranate. People who inhabit that volcanic region lead a monastic life. Impanel a jury, if that rascalion cause the infraction of the law. A river meanders through the romantic savanna.

TRISYLLABLES—A IN ART.

1.	Ar′bi ter,	ar′bi tràte,	arċh*e* type,
arċh′i teċt,	arċh′i tràve,	ar′du *ou*s,	ar′gu ment,
arm′a ment,	arm′a tûre,	arm′is tice,	ar′te ry,
ar′ti chòke,	ar′ti ċle,	ar′ti fice,	art′i ṡan,
bar′ba riṡm,	bar′ba r*ou*s,	bar′ber ry,	ċar′di nal,
ċharl′a tan,	ċar′ni val,	ċar′pen ter,	charġe′ a ble,
g*u*ard′i an,	har′bin ġer,	har′le quin,	har′mo nize,
har′mo ny,	harp′si ċh*o*rd,	lar′ce ny,	mar′ċhion ess,
mar′ma làde,	mar′tin gal,	mar′tyr dom,	mar′vel *ou*s,
par′li*a* ment,	par′ti ċle,	par′ti ṡan,	phar′ma cy :
a part′ment,	ba nâ′nâ,	ċa thar′tiċ,	ċom part′ment,
de part′ment,	em bar′go,	in ċar′nàte,	mus taċh′eṡ.

Dictation Exercises.

If the arbiter arbitrate, he will hear your argument. The architect has an archetype of the architrave. During the armistice, they will prepare the ship's armament. The carpenter is the artisan that performed that arduous task. The charlatan practiced pharmacy. The artifice of the cardinal during carnival was chargeable to parliament. You have marmalade, or some other sweetmeat on your mustaches. My guardian sent some bananas and artichokes.

TRISYLLABLES—A IN ALL.

1.	Al′der man,	âl′ma nac,	fâls′i ty,
tâlk′a tive,	wa′ter fall :	in stall′ment,	sub al′tern.

Alphabetic Equivalents of â.

2.

au′gu ry, aud′i ble, aud′i bly, aud′i ence,
aus′pi ceṡ, au′thor ize, au′to ċrat,
fraud′u lent, laud′a ble, laud′a num, nau′ti ċal,
nau′ti lus, pau′ci ty, plau′si ble: hy draul′iċs,
in cau tious (in kâ′shus), ma raud′er, tar pau′lin:
straw′ber ry: ċor′mo rant, ċor′po ral, ċor′pu lent,
for feit ure (fôr′fit yŏr), form′u lâ, for′ti fy,
for′ti tûde, fort′u nâte, gor′mand ize, or′ċhes tra,
or′de al, or′di nance, or′gan iṡm, or′na ment,
or′tho dox, por′ce lâin, por′ċu pine, por′rin ġer,
sċor′pi on, sor′cer er, tort′u ous: â bor′tive,
ab sorb′ent, aċ ċord′ance, as sort′ment, ċon ċord′ance,
dis or′der, e nor′mous, im por′tance, in form′al,
re ċord′er: res er voir (rez er vwôr′).

Dictation Exercises.

1. The talkative alderman asked his subaltern to get the almanac. The receipt of the first installment proves the falsity of your statement.

2. The sound was audible to the audience. The story of the augury appeared plausible. The incautious marauder lost his tarpaulin. Under the auspices of the autocrat, he advanced nautical science. The corpulent corporal did gormandize like a cormorant. The fortunate sorcerer endured that ordeal. The recorder says porcelain ornaments are subject to forfeiture. The course of that enormous scorpion was tortuous, or winding. A porcupine is in the reservoir

---

TRISYLLABLES—A IN BARE.

Ap pâr′ent, ċom pâr′ing, pre pâr′ing, trans pâr′ent.

Dictation Exercises.

I can not account for his apparent coolness, while he was comparing the swords and preparing for the combat. That glass is transparent.

TRISYLLABLES—A IN ASK.

1.	Chăn′cel lor,	chăn′ce ry,	măs′ter pi*ėce*,
pass′a ble,	pas′tor al,	past′ur a*ġe*,	slan′der *ous*:
ad van′ta*ġe*,	diṡ as′ter,	mo las′seṡ:	ċoun‵ter mand′.

Dictation Exercises.

1. The chancellor made a passable speech in the Court of Chancery. That pastoral poem is a masterpiece. A slanderous letter caused the disaster. He will countermand the order for molasses.

TRISYLLABLES—E IN ME.

1.	Dė′cen cy,	dė′i fy,	dė′i ty,
de′vi a*te*,	de′vi *ous*,	e′go tist,	e′qua ble,
e′qui nox,	fre′quen cy,	le′ni ent,	me′di al,
me′di a*te*,	me′di um,	me′ni al,	me′te or,
pe′ri od,	ple′na ry,	pre′vi *ous*.	re′cent ly,
re′ġen cy,	se′ċre cy,	se′ri *ous*,	te′di *ous*,
the′o ry,	ve′he mence,	ve′hi ċle,	ve′ni al.
2.	A cė′*tous*,	ad hėr′ence,	ad he sion
(ad hė′zun),	ad he′sive,	a re′na,	ċa the′dral,
ċhi me′ra,	ċo e′qual,	ċo e′val,	ċo her′ence,
co he sion	(ko hė′zun),	com ple tion	(kŏm plė′shun).
de ple′tion,	e gre′ġious,	fa ce tious	(fa sė′shus),
hy e′na,	i de′a,	i de′al,	il le′gal,
in gen ious	(in jėn′yus),	in her′ent,	ly ce′um,
mu se′um,	ple be ian	(ple bė′yan),	pri me′val,
pro ced′ure,	qui e′tus,	sălt pe′ter,	se ċre′tion,
sub pœ′na,	tor pe′do,	un e′qual:	ċon‵ tra vene′.
in‵ ter cede′,	in‵ ter fere′,	per‵ se vere,′	su‵ per sede′.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ė.

3.

åb‘ sent ee′, bůċ‘ ċa neer′, dė̊v‘ o tee′, dọ̊m‘ i neer′,
ėn‘ ġi neer′, frīċ‘ as see′, gåz‘ et teer′, lė̊g‘ a tee′,
mů‘ ti neer′, nọ̊m‘ i nee′, ộ‘ ver seer′, pât‘ ent ee′,
pī‘ o neer′, prī‘ va teer′, rė̊f‘ er ee′, rė̊f‘ u ġee′,
rė̊p‘ ar tee′, vộl‘ un teer′: in vei′gle: ma dei′rå,
o bei′sance, mus qui to (mus kē′ to), ċåp‘ u ċhin′,
bom ba zine (bům‘ ba zēn′), îm‘ be cile′, måg‘ a zine′,
mån‘ da rin′, tåm‘ bộur ine′: brīġ‘ a dier′, ċåp‘-a-pie′,
ċåv‘ a lier′, ċhån‘ de lier′, ċhėv‘ a lier′, ċộ‘ te rie′,
fī‘ nan cier′, grėn‘ a dier′.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Decency forbids too much vehemence. That egotist was recently tedious in explaining his theory. It was our previous aim to be lenient with the menial; but, recently, the frequency of his crimes has caused serious doubts. Do not deify a thing formed by Deity. The regency, having plenary or full power, pardon all venial sins.

2. The secretion is acetous or sour. Wax is adhesive. Were the museum and the lyceum coëval with the pantheon? The facetious lad told an egregious falsehood. That subpœna is illegal. Primeval refers to the first ages. The ingenious plebeian built the cathedral. If you do not interfere, he may get his quietus, or final discharge. If my clerk contravene my measures, you may supersede him.

3. The fricassee is eatable. The peaceable coterie, or club, declare the measure feasible. The financier will pay the patentee. Buy a magazine, a gazetteer, and a tambourine. The pioneer is a nominee for office. Did the overseer domineer over the refugee? Musquitos troubled the volunteer. That chevalier is an imbecile. The mandarin on board that privateer has a dress made of bombazine. The brigadier was armed cap-a-pie.

TRISYLLABLES—E IN END.

1.

Bė̊g′gar y, bėn′e fice, bėn′e fit,
bev′er age, brev′i ty, cel′e brate, cen′tu ry,

ċhem′ iċ al, ċhem′ ist ry, cher′ u bim, ċlem′ en cy,
ċler′ iċ al, ċred′ i ble, ċred′ u lous, deċ′ a lo̊gue,
dec′ i mal, dec′ i mate, deċ′ o rate, ded′ i ċate,
def ėr ence, def i nite, del′ e gate, del′ i ċate,
dem′ a go̊gue, dem′ o ċrat, den′ i zen, dens′ i ty,
dent′ i fric̈e, dent′ ist ry, dep′ re ċate, dep′ re date,
dep′ u ty, der′ e liċt, der′ o gate, des′ ig nate,
des′ o late, des′ per ate, des′ pot iṡm, des′ ti ny,
des′ ti tute, det′ o nate, det′ ri ment, dev′ as tate.

2.

Eb′ o ny, ėċ′ sta sy, ėd′ i ble,
ed′ i fy, ed′ u ċate, ef fi ġy, ef flu ence,
el′ e gant, el′ e ġy, el′ e ment, el′ e phant,
el′ e vate, el′ o quence, em′ a nate, em′ bas sy,
em′ bry o, em′ e rald, em′ er y, em′ i grant,
em′ i grate, em′ i nence, em′ i nent, em′ per or,
em′ pha sis, em′ pha size, em′ u late, em′ u lous,
en′ e my, en′ er ġy, en′ mi ty, en′ ter prize,
ep′ i ċure, ep′ i gram, ep′ i lo̊gue, ep′ i sode,
ep′ i taph, ep′ i thet, eq ui page (ėk′ wi pej),
eq′ ui ty, es′ ċu lent, es′ ti mate, et i quette
(ėt′ i kėt), ev′ er y, ev′ i dent, ex′ ċa vate,
ex′ cel lence, ex′ cel lent, ex′ e ċrate, ex′ e ċute,
ex′ er ciṡe, ex′ i ġence, ex′ pe dite, ex′ pi ate,
ex′ ple tive, ex′ qui site, ex′ tri ċate.

3.

Fėd′ er al, fėl′ o ny, fem′ i nine,
fes′ ti val, flex′ i ble, ġen′ er al, ġen′ er ous,
ġen′ u ine, heċ′ a tomb, hel′ le bore, hem i sphere
(hem′ i sfėr), hem′ i stich, her′ e sy, her′ e tiċ,
her′ it age, her′ o ine, her′ o iṡm, heṡ′ i tate,
leg′ a cy, leġ′ i ble, leġ′ is late, len′ i ty,
lep′ ro sy, leth′ ar ġy, lev′ i ty, lex′ i con,

me*ch*′an ism,	med′i cal,	med′i cine,	med′i tate,
mel′o dy,	mem′o ry,	men′di cant,	mer′ri ment.
4.	Nĕc′ta rine,	nĕg′a tive,	nĕg′li gence,
ped′a gŏg*ue*,	ped′ant ry,	ped′es tal,	pen′al ty,
pend′en cy,	pen′du lum,	pen′e trate,	pen′i tence,
pen sion er	(pĕn′shun er),	pen′ta teuch,	pen′u ry,
per′i gee,	per′il *ou*s,	pes′ti lence,	pet′ri fy,
pet′u lance,	plen′i tude,	plen′te *ou*s,	plen′ti ful,
prec′i pice,	pref′er ence,	prej′u dice,	prel′a cy,
prev′a lence,	quer′u l*ou*s.		
5.	Rĕc′i pe,	rĕc′og nize,	rĕc′om pense
rec′on cile,	rec′re ant,	rec′ti fy,	rec′ti tude,
red′o lent,	reg′i cide,	reg′i men,	reg′i ment,
reg′is ter,	reg′u lar,	reg′u late,	rel′a tive,
rel′e vant,	rem′e dy,	ren′e gade,	ren′o vate,
rep′ri mand,	rep′ro bate,	req ui site	(rĕk′ wĭ zit),
res′i dence,	res′i due,	res′o lute,	res′o nant,
ret′i nă,	ret′i nue,	ret′ro grade,	ret′ro spect,
rev′el ry,	rev′e nue,	rev′er ence,	rev′er end,
rev′er *ie*,	r*h*et′o ric.		
6.	Sĕd′i ment,	sed′u l*ou*s,	sĕn′a tor,
sen′si ble,	sen′ti ment,	sep′a rate,	sep′ul c*h*er,
set′tle ment,	sev′er al,	skel′e ton,	skep′ti cism,
spec′i men,	spec′ta cle,	spec′u late,	spell′ing-book
spher′ic al,	splen′e tic,	tec*h*′nic al,	tel′e gram,
tel′e graph,	tel′e scope,	tem′per ance,	tem′per ate,
tem′po ral,	tem′po rize,	ten′a ble,	tend′en cy,
ten′e ment,	ter′ri ble,	ter′ri fy,	test′a ment,
test′i fy,	trem′u l*ou*s,	veg′e tate,	ven′er ate,
ven′ti late,	ver′i fy,	ver′i ly,	ver′i ty,
ves′ti bule,	vet′er an,	yes′ter day.	

7.	Aċ cĕpt′ ance,	aċ ces sion	(ak sĕsh′ un),
ad vent ure	(ad vĕnt′ yŏr),	ag gres′ sion,	ag gres′ sive,
an ġel′ iċ,	ap pel′ lant,	ap pend′ aġe,	ap pend′ ix,
ap pren′ tice,	as sem′ ble,	as sem′ bly,	ath let′ iċ,
at tend′ ance,	at ten tion	(at tĕn′ shun),	at tent′ ive,
ȧu then′ tiċ,	bis sex′ tile,	ċlan des′ tine,	ċol leċ′ tion,
ċom pen′ sate,	ċom plex′ ion,	ċom pres′ sion,	ċon cen′ trate,
ċon ces′ sion,	ċon fes′ sion,	ċon jeċt′ ure,	ċon neċ′ tion,
ċon tem′ plate,	ċon ten′ tion,	ċon ven′ tion,	co quet ry
(ko kĕt′ rĭ),	ċor reċ′ tion,	ċor reċt′ ive,	ċoś met′ iċ.
8.	De bent ure	(de bĕnt′ yŏr),	De cĕm′ ber,
de cep′ tive,	de clen sion	(de klĕn′ shun),	de crep′ it,
de fec tion	(de fĕk′ shun),	de jeċ′ tion,	de pend′ ence,
de pres sion	(de prĕsh′ un),	de teċ′ tion,	de ten′ tion,
de vel′ op,	di gres′ sion,	di gress′ ive,	di lem′ ma,
di men′ sion,	dis sem′ ble,	dis tem′ per,	do mes′ tiċ,
eċ cen′ triċ,	eċ leċ′ tiċ,	e leċ′ tion,	e lev′ en,
em bel′ lish,	em bez′ zle,	e met′ iċ,	en ġen′ der,
en vel′ op,	en ven′ om,	ex cess′ ive,	ex cheq uer
(eks chĕk′ er),	ex ċres′ cence,	ex pen′ sive,	ex pres′ sion,
ex ten′ sion,	ex ten′ sive.		
9.	Im pres sion	(im prĕsh′ un),	in cĕn′ tive,
in ces′ sant,	in ċlem′ ent,	in dent ure	(in dĕnt′ yŏr),
in feċ′ tion,	in fleċ′ tion,	in her′ it,	in speċ′ tion,
in tend′ ant,	in ten′ tion,	in tes′ tate,	in tes′ tine,
in trep′ id,	in veċ′ tive,	in vest′ ment,	liėu ten′ ant,
mag net′ iċ,	ma jes′ tiċ,	mo ment′ ous,	No vem′ ber,
ob jeċ′ tion,	of fen′ sive,	op pres′ sion,	pa thet′ iċ,
per cep′ tion,	per feċ′ tion,	per speċ′ tive,	po et′ iċ,
po lem′ iċ,	por tent′ ous,	pos ses sion	(poz zĕsh′ un),
po ten tial	(po tĕn′ shal),	pre sent′ ment,	pre ven′ tion.

10. Pro fes sion (pro fĕsh′ un), pro grĕs′ sion, pro jeċt′ ile, pro jeċ′ tion, pro phet′ iċ, pro speċt′ ive, pro speċt′ us, pro teċ′ tion, pru den′ tial, qui es′ cence, quin tes′sence, re bell ion, (re bĕl′ yun), re cep′ tion, re demp′ tion, re fleċ′ tion, re jeċ′ tion, re mem′ ber, re pent′ ance, re plen′ ish, re ṡem′ blance, re ṡem′ ble, re splen′ dent, re ten′ tive, se leċ′ tion, Sep tem′ ber, se ques′ ter, sĭ es′ ta, stu pen′ dous, sub jeċ′ tion, suċ ces′ sion, sup pres′ sion, sur ren′ der, sus pen′ sion, sus pend′ erṡ, to gefh′ er, trans cend′ent, trans gres′sion, tre men′dous, um brel′ la, u ten′ sil : cir‵ cum vent′, ef‵ fer vesce′, in‵ cor reċt′, in‵ ter cept′, mign o nette (min‵ yon ĕt′), pict ur esque (pĭkt‵ yŏr ĕsk′), reċ‵ ol leċt′, reċ‵ om mend′, rep‵ re ṡent′, sat‵ in et′.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ẻ.

11. Clean′ li ness, treach′ er ous, treach′ er y, treas ur er (trez′ er er), treas ur y (trez′ er ĭ) : en deav′ or : non‵ pa reil′ : jeop′ ard y : bur′ i al.

Dictation Exercises.

1. If you use that beverage, beggary will be your destiny. The derelict or abandoned child was left destitute. Though credulous, he has no deference for the decalogue, or ten commandments. The delicate dentifrice had a chemical effect. Though there is a clerical error, the writing is credible. That desperate demagogue is a denizen. Within a century, much has been learnt with regard to dentistry and chemistry. Though destitute of clemency, he deprecates despotism.

2. He is in ecstasy with that elegant ebony cane. The epicure found an excellent esculent, or edible. The emperor wishes to educate and elevate the masses. That eminent man wrote an epitaph, an elegy, and an epilogue, at one sitting. Emphasis is one element of eloquence. Do not execrate your enemy, nor burn him in effigy. The embassy understands etiquette. The excellence of that exquisite equipage is evident to every one. Energy enabled him to extricate himself from that exigence, and to execute the enterprise.

3. Federal courts punish felony. Feminine tact produced much merriment at the festival. The lexicon has medical terms. The melody removed his lethargy. The heroine was a genuine native of the Western hemisphere. The general is noted for his heroism and lenity. If the heretic hesitate to renounce the heresy, he will lose his heritage.

4. We have a plenteous or plentiful supply of nectarines. He takes a negative way of showing his preference. His negligence caused our penury. The pedagogue was noted for his pedantry. He will not suffer the penalty during the pendency of the suit. Petulance is not a mark of penitence. The querulous pensioner has a perpetual income. He read the Pentateuch, or the first five books of the Bible. In the plenitude of his mercy, God stayed the pestilence. The prevalence of virtue removed his prejudice.

5. My recipe and regimen will renovate her system. No one will recognize that recreant renegade in our regiment. My retinue say that our relative's residence is redolent of flowers. If, on taking a retrospect, I deem it requisite, I will keep a register for the residue of the term. Reverence the reverend gentleman, though his revenue is small. During the revelry, he was in a reverie.

6. I saw sediment, or dregs, in several cups. The sedulous senator was not sensible of the terrible spectacle. The splenetic or peevish veteran wants a separate room. I saw a skeleton in the sepulcher. The spelling-book, the telegraph, and the telescope are useful. Temperance has a tendency to promote temporal good. The statement in yesterday's telegram is not tenable.

7. The athletic apprentice did the work to the acceptance of the convention. Her coquetry caused much contention. The correction is authentic. In that aggressive adventure, he made an accession to his wealth. That appendix is a useless appendage. The appellant gained the attention of the assembly, and secured that concession. I conjecture they had a clandestine meeting last bissextile. A fair complexion needs no cosmetics.

8. The deceptive domestic knew his debenture was worthless. The election of that eccentric man caused the defection of our party. His attempt to dissemble or conceal the truth caused his detention for eleven hours. His distemper and depression placed us in a sad dilemma. The declension of business in December, caused him to embezzle the money received from the exchequer. Embellish the book with expensive cuts.

9. Before the inspection, I had an impression that the indenture was worthless. What incentive secured his incessant efforts during that

inclement weather? I shall inherit the estate, if it be intestate. The intrepid lieutenant took possession of the fort. On that momentous occasion, the majestic polemic made a pathetic speech for the prevention of oppression.

10. His retentive memory and transcendent judgment insure his progression in that profession. The measures are prospective and prudential. In September, I paid for an umbrella, some satinet, a pair of suspenders, and several utensils for the farm. The rebellion is in a state of quiescence. His resemblance to the general insures his selection. A succession of resplendent exploits caused the surrender of the fort, a suspension of the war, and the subjection of the people. The ruins of those stupendous works are tremendous. Circumvent them, if they attempt to intercept my letters. I found this mignonette in that picturesque region.

11. Endeavor to practice cleanliness. He pronounced her nonpareil, or without an equal. While the treasurer was at the burial, his treacherous friend attempted to rob the treasury.

TRISYLLABLES—E IN ERR.

1.	Cĕr′ tain ty,	cĕr′ ti fy,	ċlĕr′ ġy man,
fer′ til ize,	fer′ ven cy,	ġer′ mi nate,	mer′ can tile,
mer′ chan dise,	mĕr′ ci ful,	mer′ cu ry,	per′ co late,
per′ fi dy,	per′ fo rate,	per′ ju ry,	per′ ma nence,
per′ me ate,	per′ pe trate,	per′ qui site,	per′ se cute,
per′ ti nent,	per′ vi ous,	ser′ pen tine,	serv′ i tor,
serv′ i tude,	ter′ ma gant,	term′ in ate,	ter′ mi nus,
ver′ bi age,	ver′ dan cy,	ver di gris	(vĕr′ dĭ grēs),
ver′ sa tile,	ver′ ti cal.		
2.	Ad vĕrse′ ly,	ad vĕrt′ ence,	al tĕrn ate,
as per sion	(as pĕr′ shun),	as ser tion	(as sĕr′ shun),
a ver′ sion,	co er cion	(ko ĕr′ shun),	con ver′ sion,
de ser′ tion,	dis per′ sion,	di ver′ sion,	e mer′ gence,
e ner′ vate,	e ter′ nal,	ex ter′ nal,	fra ter′ nal,
fra ter′ nize,	im mer′ sion,	in fer′ nal,	in ser′ tion,
in ter′ nal,	in ter′ pret	in ter′ stice.	ma ter′ nal.

ob serv′ ant, pa ter′ nal, per ver′ sion, re ver′ sion,
sub ver′ sion, su per′ nal: dis‘ con cert′, in‘ ter sperse′.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ē.

3. Re hears′ al: cir′ ċu lar, cir′ ċum spect,
cir′ ċum stance, firm′ a ment: ex tir′ pāte: at tor′ ney:
ċourt′ e ous, ċourt′ e sy: ċurv′ a tūre, fur′ ni tūre,
nurs′ er y, sur′ ġer y, tur′ bu lent, tur′ pen tine,
tur′ pi tūde, ur′ ġen cy: dis ċur′ sive, di ur′ nal,
ex ċur′ sion, in ċur′ sion, in sur′ ġent, noċ tur′ nal,
pre ċur′ sor, sub urb′ an: rē‘ im burse′.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Know for a certainty, that we punish both perjury and perfidy. I certify you of his permanence in that mercantile house. Percolate or filter the fluid. Fertilize the soil before the seeds germinate. He will pay for the merchandise with the perquisites of his office. After the clergyman made a few pertinent remarks, he prayed with fervency for all that are in servitude. That serpentine wood is not pervious to an army. Your labor will terminate at the terminus of this road. In his verdancy, he will let that termagant persecute his friends.

5. His aversion to coërcion will cause him to report adversely. His advertence, or heedfulness, prevented desertions. His infernal assertions and aspersions caused the dispersion of my friends. My conversion and immersion were caused by his fraternal love. Is the wound internal or external? His perversion of the laws of health will enervate his body. That emergence will disconcert him. The observant man interspersed his remarks with anecdotes.

3. Get a circular at the rehearsal. The circumspect attorney used much urgency when speaking of that turbulent man's turpitude. My courteous brother will buy new furniture for the nursery. On their nocturnal excursion, they will extirpate that suburban sect. The insurgents must reimburse the expenses of the war. Treat all men with courtesy.

TRISYLLABLES—I IN ICE.

1. Bi′ na ry, bind′ er y, brib′ er y,
di′ a gram, di′ a lect, di′ a lŏgue, di′ a mond,

di′ a per, di′ a phragm, di′ a ry, fin′ er y,
i′ ci cle, i′ ron y, i′ sin glăss, i′ vo ry,
li′ a ble, li′ bra ry, live′ li hood, mi′ cro scope,
ni′ ce ty, night′ in gale, ni′ tro gen, pi′ e ty,
pi′ ra cy, pli′ a ble, pri′ ma ry, pri′ va cy,
qui′ e tude, si′ ne cure, siz′ a ble, vi′ a duct,
vi′ o late, vi′ o lence, vi′ o let.

2.

A bid′ ing, af fi′ ance, al li′ ance,
al might′ y, ar ri′ val, as sign′ ment, com pil′ er,
com pli′ ance, con fine′ment, con niv′ ance, con sign′ment,
con triv′ ance, de ci′ sive, de cri′ al, de fi′ ance,
de fin′ er, de ni′ al, de sir′ ous, dis ci′ ple,
en light′ en, en liv′ en, en ti′ tle, en vi′ ron,
ex cite′ ment, ho ri′ zon, in dict′ ment, in qui′ ry,
O ri′ on, pro vi′ so, re ci′ tal, re li′ ance,
re pri′ sal, re qui′ tal, re viv′ al, sa li′ va,
sub si′ dence: ad ver tise′, co in cide′, im po lite′,
su per fine′, su per scribe′, su per vise′.

Alphabetic Equivalents of i.

3.

Dy′ nas ty, hy′ a cinth, hy′ dro gen,
a sy′ lum.

Dictation Exercises.

1. My diary is at the bindery. I saw a binary or double star. He obtained the diadem by bribery and violence. The dialogue was in a strange dialect. My diamond ring is in the library. A nightingale disturbed the quietude of my privacy. Earn your livelihood with the microscope. I found a violet near the viaduct.

2. He was affianced while abiding at our house. Orion appears above the horizon. That impolite inquiry does not entitle him to a decisive answer. Environ the enemy, and make a reprisal. After the subsidence of the excitement, the alliance was formed in compliance with their wishes. By his connivance, they procured the consignment

of the goods without proviso. This disciple, or learner, can supervise that work. The revival of business induced him to advertise.

3. Under the dynasty of that good prince, the poor had an asylum. The hyacinth is in bloom. Hydrogen is the lightest known substance.

TRISYLLABLES—I IN IN.

1.	Bĭb′ lic al,	bĭg′ a my,	brĭg′ an′tine,
ċhrist′ en dom,	ċhiv′ al ry,	ċhiv′ al rous,	cim′ e ter,
cin′ na mon,	cit′ i zen,	civ′ il ize,	cit′ a del,
ċrim′ i nal,	ċrim′ i nate,	ċrit′ i cise,	ċrit′ i cism,
dif′ fer ence,	dif′ fi cult,	dif′ fi dence,	dig′ ni fy,
dil′ i gence,	dil′ u ent,	dim′ i ty,	dis′ lo cate,
dis′ ci pline,	dis′ pu tant,	dis′ si pate,	dis′ so lute,
dis′ so nant,	div′ i dend,	fin′ i cal,	fish′ er y,
friv′ o lous,	hick′ o ry,	hid′ e ous,	hin′ der ance,
his′ to ry,	id′ i om,	id′ i ot,	ig′ no rance,
im′ age ry,	im′ i tate,	im′ mi nent,	im′ mo late,
im′ pe tus,	im′ ple ment,	im′ po tence,	im′ pu dence.
2.	In′ ci dence,	ĭn′ ċre ment,	ĭn ċu′ bus,
in′ di cate,	in′ di gence,	in′ di go,	in′ do lence,
in′ du rate,	in′ dus try,	in′ fa mous,	in′ fa my,
in′ fan cy,	in′ fant ile,	in′ fer ence,	in′ fi del,
in′ fi nite,	in′ flu ence,	in′ ju ry,	in′ no cence,
in′ no cent,	in′ no vate,	in′ so lence,	in′ su late,
in′ sti gate,	in′ sti tute,	in′ stru ment,	in′ te gral,
in′ tel lect,	in′ ter ċourse,	in′ ter est,	in′ ter im,
in′ ter lude,	in′ ter val,	in′ ter view,	in′ tri cate,
ir′ ri tate,	is′ o late,	it′ er ate,	lib′ er al,
lib′ er ate,	lib′ er ty,	lic′ o rice,	lig′ a ment,
lig′ a ture,	lin′ e age,	li que fy	(lĭk′ we fī),
liq′ uid ate,	lit′ i gate,	lit′ ur gy,	liv′ er y.

3.	Mĭch′*a*el mas,	mĭl′ i tant,	mĭl′ i tat*e*,
mil′ li ner,	mim′ ic ry,	min′ er al,	min′ ĭ*a* tûr*e*,
min′ is ter,	min′ is try,	min′ strel sy,	min′ u end,
mir′ a cl*e*,	mis′ch*i*e v*o*us,	mis′ cre ant,	miš′ er y,
mis tle toe	(mĭz′ l tō),	mit′ i gât*e*,	pil′ lo ry,
pin′ na cle,	piq′ *u*an cy,	pit′ e *o*us,	prim′ i tiv*e*,
priv′ i leġ*e*,	priv′ i ly,	rib′ ald ry,	ric*k*′ et y,
rid′ i cûl*e*,	rig′ or *o*us,	riš′ i bl*e*,	riv′ u let,
sig′ nal ly,	sig′ na tûr*e*,	sig′ ni fy,	sil′ la bub,
sim′ i lar,	sim′ pli fy,	sin′ is ter,	stig′ ma tiz*e*,
stim′ u lât*e*,	stim′ u lus,	stip′ u lât*e*,	strid′ u l*o*us,
tim′ or *o*us,	trin′ i ty,	triv′ i al,	vic̆′ to ry,
vig′ i lanc*e*,	vin′ di cât*e*,	vin′ e gar,	vir′ u lent,
viš′ i bl*e*,	vit′ ri ol,	viv′ i fy,	wil′ der nes*s*.
4.	Ac̆ quĭt′ tal,	ad di tion	(ad dĭsh′ un,)
ad mis sion	(ad mĭsh′ un),	af flic̆′ tion,	am bi′ tion,
aus pi cious	(âs pĭsh′ us),	bap tiš′ mal,	be nig′ nant,
be wil′ der,	ċa pri′ cious,	cĭ vil′ ian,	col lis ion
(kŏl lĭz′ un),	ċom mis′ sion,	ċom mit′ te*e*,	ċon di′ tion,
ċon fis′ cât*e*,	ċon sid′ er,	ċon sist′ ent,	ċon tin′ ġent,
ċon tin′ u*e*,	ċon trib′ ût*e*,	ċon tri′ tion,	ċon vic̆′ tion,
de cis ion	(de sĭz′ un),	de fi cient	(de fĭsh′ ent),
de li′ cious,	de lin′ quent,	de liv′ er,	de ris ion
(de rĭz′ un)	de scrip′ tion,	di min′ ish,	dis mis sion,
(dis mĭsh′ un),	dis tin′ guish,	dis trib′ ût*e*,	di vi sion
(de vĭz′ un),	do min′ ion.		
5.	E clip′ tic̆,	e dĭ′ tion,	ef fĭ′ cient,
e lic̆′ it,	e lis ion	(e lĭz′ un),	el lip′ sis,
el lip′ tic̆,	e lix′ ir,	em pir′ ic̆,	e nig′ mȧ,
en kin′ dl*e*,	e pis tle	(e pĭs′ sl),	e quip′ ment,

ex hib′ it, ex ist′ ence, ex plic′ it, ex tiṅ′ guish,
fa mil′ iar, fla gi tious (fla jĭsh′ us), flo til′ lâ,
fru i tion (frō ĭsh′ un), il lic′ it, im plic′ it,
in cis ion (in sĭz′ un), in flic′ tion, in i tial
(in ĭsh′ al), in sip′ id, in stinct′ ive, in trin′ sic,
ju di cial (jū dĭsh′ al) ju di′ cious, li tig ious
(lī tĭd′ jus), lo ġi′ cian, ma ġi′ cian, ma li′ cious,
ma lig′ nant, mis pris ion (mĭs prĭz′ un), mo ni′ tion,
mu ni′ tion, mu si cian (mu zĭsh′ an), nu tri′ tious,
of fi′ cial, of fi′ cious, o mis sion (o mĭsh′ un),
o pin ion (o pĭn′ yun), op ti′ cian.

6.

Pa cif′ ic, pa tri cian (pa trĭsh′ an),
pa vil′ ion (pa vĭl′ yun), per di′ tion, per mis′ sion,
per ni′ cious pe ti′ tion, phy si′ cian, po si′ tion,
pos till′ ion, pre cis ion (pre sĭz′ un), pre dic′ tion,
pro dig′ ious, pro hib′ it, pro lif′ ic, pro vin′ cial
pro vi′ sion (pro vĭz′ un), punc til′ io punc til ious
(punk tĭl′ yus), re lig′ ion, re lig′ ious, re lin′ quish,
re mit′ tance, re sist′ ance, re stric′ tion, re stric′ tive,
sa tir′ ic, se di′ tion, so lic′ it, spe cif′ ic,
sta tist′ ic, sub mis′ sion, sub mis′ sive, suf fi cient
(suf fĭsh′ ent), sus pi′ cion, sus pi′ cious, ter rif′ ic,
tra di′ tion, tran si tion, (tran sĭz′ un), trans mis′ sion,
tu i′ tion, ver mil′ ion, vin dic′ tive, vo li′ tion:
in` ter mit′, man` u mit′, vi` o lin′.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ĭ.

7.

Cyl′ in der, ċrys′ tal līze, ċrys′ tal līne,
hyp′ o ċrite, myr′ i ad, mys′ ter y, mys′ ti fy,
phys′ ic al, pyr′ a mid, syċ′ a mŏre, syċ′ o phant,

syl′la ble, syl′la bus, syl′lo gism, sym′me try,
sym′pa thy, sym′pho ny, syn*ch*′ro nism syn′co pe,
syn′o nym, syn′the sis, typ′ic al, typ′i fy,
tyr′an nize, tyr′an nous, tyr′an ny.

Dictation Exercises.

1. In the civilized world, biblical knowledge has not removed bigotry. Bigamy is made criminal in all Christendom. That chivalrous citizen speaks of the days of chivalry. With that dissolute crew, he can not secure discipline in the brigantine. If that finical disputant criticise the history, see that his criticism be just. That criminal is noted for his ignorance and his impudence. If that hideous idiot seize the hickory cane, the cimeter, or any sharp implement, you will be in imminent danger.

2. What incident caused his indigence? The increment of his garden indicates a rich soil. He will insulate, isolate, or remove from others, that infamous woman, so that his innocent children may receive no injury from their intercourse with her in their infancy. Indolence and insolence often lead to infamy. Iterate the remark. It will be for your interest, in the interim, or interval, to institute no suit; for that liberal man will liquidate the debt and liberate the debtor. Liberty is the ligament that binds the States together.

3. At Michaelmas, she will put a mistletoe bough near the miniature. The liturgy was prepared for the church militant. In the primitive church miracles were witnessed. The fact that you used ridicule, ribaldry, and sinister arts, will militate against your cause. The mimicry and piteous cry of that mischievous miscreant frightened the timorous milliner. The signatures are similar. The piquancy of his remarks produced a risible or laughable scene. His vigilance in the wilderness enabled us to gain the victory.

4. The benignant committee favored the acquittal of the delinquent. In his affliction, consider his condition, and contribute to his relief. On that auspicious occasion, ambition induced the capricious civilian to secure a commission in the army. His dismission and conviction neither exposed him to derision, nor diminished our esteem. If they confiscate the rebel's estate, they will decree a division of his dominions.

5. In the last edition of his book, he says the ecliptic is only the apparent path of the sun. If you enkindle a rebellion, he can extinguish it with these equipments. They are too familiar to be litigious or malignant. The munitions and nutritious food are on the flotilla. The

fruition of illicit or forbidden things is brief. The magician puzzled the logician. The decision was both judicial and judicious. Though that optician is officious and flagitious, I value his opinion.

6. The religious patrician favors pacific measures. I had permission to present the pernicious petition at the pavilion, though it places the physician in a false position. Owing to that restriction, he can not manumit his slaves. The postillion has a violin. A restrictive provision, if stated with precision, to prohibit the sale of rum in the provincial towns, would further the cause of religion. Submission is not sufficient at that punctilious court. Tradition does not warrant that vindictive and terrific measure.

7. The column was not a cylinder, but a pyramid. How bodies crystallize is a mystery. He is a hypocrite and a sycophant. Observe the symmetry of the sycamore. That symphony awakens sympathy. Though the laws are tyrannous, the king will not favor tyranny. Syncope is the omission of one or more letters or a syllable from the middle of a word.

TRISYLLABLES—O IN OLD.

1.	Chlŏ′ ro form,	ċŏ′ ġen cy,	ċŏ′ ma tŏse,
ċo′ pi ous,	fo′ li ăġe,	fo′ li o,	for′ ci ble,
forġ′ er y,	glo′ ri fy,	glo′ ri ous,	jo′ vi al,
no′ ti fy,	o′ a sis,	o′ di um,	o′ di ous,
o′ pen ly,	o′ pi ate,	o′ pi um,	o′ ri ent,
o′ ri ŏle,	po′ e sy,	po′ et ry,	por′ ti ċo,
sto′ iċ al,	vo′ ta ry,	zo′ di aċ.	
2.	Ab dŏ′ men,	am bro sia	(am brŏ′ zȧ),
ȧ tro′ cious,	ȧu ro′ ra,	ċom mo′ tion,	ċom po′ nent,
com pos ure	(kom pŏ′ zŏr,)	ċon do′ lence,	cor ro sion,
(kor rŏ′ zun),	ċor ro′ sĭve,	de ċo′ rous,	de ċo′ rum,
de po′ nent,	de port′ ment,	de vo′ tion,	dĭ plo′ ma,
dis clos ure	(dis klŏ′ zŏr),	e mo′ tion,	en rolľ ment,
ex plo sion	(eks plŏ′ zun),	ex plo′ sive,	ex po′ nent,
fe ro′ cious,	fore clos ure	(fŏr klŏ′ zŏr),	he ro′ iċ,

i o′ ta, mȯre o′ ver, Oċ to′ ber, op po′ nent,
pro mo′ tion, pro po′ sal, so no′ rous: de\ ċom poṡe′,
dis\ em bȯg*ue*′, in\ ċom mod*e*′, in\ ter poṡe′.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ȯ.

3. En ċroach′ment: be stow′ment: un\ fȯre *k*nown′.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Chloroform, opium, or some other opiate, caused his comatose or drowsy condition. After copious showers, the evening was glorious. In the poësy, or poëtry, of the Orient, much is said of foliage. That stoical man's argument was noted for its cogency, or force. That forgery made him odious. The jovial crew found an oäsis in the desert.

2. During the commotion, that atrocious or very cruel wretch wounded his heroic opponent in the abdomen. Ambrosia was said to be the food of the gods. After their enrollment, a large proportion of the ferocious soldiers were killed by an explosion. The deportment of the deponent at his devotions was decorous. If they interpose, and attempt to incommode us, you will hear his sonorous voice above all others.

3. Accept the bestowment. That encroachment was unforeknown.

TRISYLLABLES—O IN ON.

1.	Bȯd′ i ly,	bȯt′ a ny,	chȯċ′ o late,
*ch*ol′ e rȧ,	*ch*ol′ er iċ,	*ch*or′ is ter,	*ch*ron′ i ċle,
ċod′ i cil,	ċog′ i tȧte,	ċog′ ni zance,	ċol′ lo quy,
ċol′ o nize,	ċol′ o ny,	ċol′ um bine,	ċom′ bat ant,
ċom′ e dy,	ċom′ iċ al,	ċom′ i ty,	ċom′ mo dȯre,
ċom′ pe tence,	ċom′ plai sance,	ċom′ pli ċȧte,	ċom′ pro miṡe,
ċon′ fer ence,	ċon′ fi dence,	ċoṅ′ gre gȧte,	ċoṅ′ gru *o*us,
ċon′ ju gal,	ċon′ ju gȧte,	ċon′ se ċrȧte,	ċon′ se quence,
ċon′ so nant,	ċon′ stan cy,	ċon′ sti tūte,	ċon′ su lȧte,
ċon′ ti nent,	ċon′ tra band,	ċon′ tra ry,	ċon′ tro vẽrt,

ċon′ ver sant,	ċon′ vo ċàte,	ċop′ per as,	ċor′ o ner,
ċor′ o net,	ċrock′ er y,	ċroċ′ o dile.	
2.	Dŏc′ i ble,	dŏċ′ trin al,	dŏċ′ u ment,
dog′ ma tiṡm,	dog′ ma tize,	dom′ i cil,	dom′ i nant,
dom′ i nàte,	don′ a tive,	drop′ si ċal,	fop′ per y,
front′ is pïèce,	glob′ u lar,	gloss′ a ry,	hol′ i dày,
hol′ ly hock,	hom′ i cide,	hom′ i ly,	hom′ i ny,
hor′ o lŏġe,	hor′ ri ble,	hos′ pi tal,	joċ′ u lar,
log′ a rithms,	lon′ ġi tude,	lot′ ter y,	moċ′ ċa sin,
mock′ er y,	mod′ er àte,	mod′ ern ize,	mod′ est y,
mod′ i fy,	mod′ u làte,	mol′ e ċule,	mol′ li fy,
mon′ i tor,	mon′ o tone,	mon′ u ment,	mor′ al ize,
nom′ i nal,	nom′ i nàte,	non′ de sċript,	nov′ el ty.
3.	Ob′ du rate,	ŏb′ e lisk,	ŏb′ li gàte,
ob′ lo quy,	ob′ se quies,	ob′ sta ċle,	ob′ sti nàte,
ob′ vi àte,	oċ′ ċu pant,	oċ′ ċu py,	oċ′ u lar,
odd′ i ty,	of′ fi cer,	om′ e let,	om′ i nous,
on′ er ous,	op′ er å,	op′ er àte,	op′ po site,
op′ u lence,	or′ a ċle,	or′ a tor,	or′ ĭ fice,
or′ ĭ ġin,	or′ ĭ son,	ox′ y ġen,	pol′ i cy,
pol′ i tic,	pol′ y glot,	pol′ y gon,	pol′ y pus,
pon′ der ous,	pop′ u lar,	pop′ u làte,	pop′ u lous,
por′ rin ġer,	poṡ′ i tive,	pos′ si ble,	post′ hu mous,
post′ u làte,	pot′ ter y,	pov′ er ty.	
4.	Prŏb′ a ble,	prŏb′ i ty,	prŏd′ i gal,
prod′ i ġy,	prof′ li gàte,	proġ′ e ny,	prom′ i nence,
prompt′ i tude,	prop′ a gàte,	prop′ er ty,	proph′ e cy,
proph′ e sy,	proph′ et ess,	pros′ e ċute,	pros′ e lyte,
pros′ o dy,	prot′ est ant,	prov′ en der,	prov′ i dence,
prox′ i mate,	sċrof′ u lå,	sol′ e ciṡm,	sol′ em nize,

sol′i tūde, sol′u ble, solv′en cy, soph′ist ry,
soph′o mōre, tol′er ance, tol′er āte, tom′a hāwk,
vol′ a tīle, vol′u ble.

5. Ab hŏr′rence, a bŏl′ish, ac cŏm′plish,
ac *know*l′e*dge*, a cros′tic, ad mon′ish, a pos′ tāte,
a pos tle (ā pŏs′sl), as ton′ish, ca lor′ic,
car bon′ic, *cha* ot′ic, co los′sal, com pos′ite,
de mol′ish, de mon′strāte, de pos′it, de spond′ent,
des pot′ic, e lon′gāte, em bod′y, ex ot′ic,
har mon′ic, his tor′ic, im pos′tor, im promp′tu,
in con′stant, la con′ic, ma son′ic, mo roc′co,
nar cot′ic, o pos′sum, pro bos′cis, prog nos′tic,
re mon′strance, re mon′strāte, re spond′ent, re spon′sive,
scle rot′ic, si roc′co, spas mod′ic, sym bol′ic,
syn op′sis, un con scious (un kŏn′shus).

Alphabetic Equivalents of ŏ.

6. Hal′i but, quad′ran gle, quad′ra tūre,
quad′ru ped, quad′ru ple, qual′i fy, qual′i ty,
quan′da ry, quan′ti ty, quar an tine (kwŏr′an tēn).

Dictation Exercises.

1. Did the choleric combatant do you bodily harm? The columbine is described in botany. Will chocolate cure the cholera? The chorister wrote a comedy, and a comical colloquy. Has the commodore cognizance of maritime causes? Complaisance is contrary to his nature. Comity between persons who congregate here is congruous to the place. Are copperas and crockery contraband goods? The death at the consulate left the consulship vacant.

2. His modesty led him to pronounce the horrible beast docible. This document is a doctrinal homily that will remove your dogmatism. There is a frontispiece in my glossary. The moccasin by the hollyhock is not a novelty. That horologe, or clock, was a donative, or gift, to my father. That monitor who speaks in a monotone understands logarithms.

3. That obstinate officer's obdurate heart led him to destroy a populous city. After performing the last obsequies, obligate the man to erect an obelisk over the grave. An omelet is in my porringer. The occupant of the house opposite is noted for his opulence. The Bible is a polyglot, or a book in many languages. A polygon is a figure of many sides. A polypus is something that has many feet. His silence with regard to the opera is ominous. I had ocular proof that the labor at the pottery is onerous. It will be politic to engage a popular orator.

4. Is it probable that the progeny of that prodigal will be profligate? When the Protestant became a proselyte, he aimed to propagate the sophistry. That provident young man secured his prominence by probity, and promptitude in business. Did the prophetess prophesy that the prophecy would prove false? If the voluble sophomore understood syntax and prosody, he would not use a solecism. He solemnly declares he will solemnize the marriage, that he may maintain his solvency.

5. I admonish you to abolish that despotic law, lest you incur the abhorrence of the people. The impostor demolished the colossal statue. If she acknowledge the receipt of that impromptu acrostic, she will astonish me. If the apostle demonstrate the truths of the gospel to the apostate, he will accomplish a good work. The sirocco injured the sclerotic of his eyes. The respondent made a laconic speech in favor of his remonstrance. After taking the narcotic, I was unconscious.

6. I saw a large quantity of halibut on the quarantine grounds. Quadruple your offer for the quadruped. A quadrangle is a figure having four eqnal angles. Qualify your statement, unless you wish to leave the lad in a quandary.

TRISYLLABLES—O IN DO.

1. Mŏv′ a ble: im prŏv′ ing, re mŏv′ al.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ŏ.

2. Fool′ er y: aċ ċou′ ter: ċru′ ci ble, ċru′ ci fix, ċru′ ci fy, pru′ der y, ru′ bi ċŭnd, ru′ di ment, ru′ mi nate, sċru′ pu lous, sċru′ ti ny, tru′ ċu lent: in tru sion (in trŏ′ zun), ob tru′ sion, pro tru′ sion.

Dictation Exercises.

1. After the removal of his movable property, he was improving the soil.

2. The obtrusion of his foolery upon the company caused us to regret his intrusion. The protrusion, or push, exposed him to the scrutiny of the scrupulous general. The lady with the rubicund hair is noted for her prudery. My crucifix was thrown into the crucible.

TRISYLLABLES—U IN MUTE.

1.	Cŭ′ cum ber,	cŭ′ po lå,	cŭ′ ra cy,
cu′ ra tive,	cu′ ri ous,	cu′ ti cle,	du′ bi ous,
du′ pli cate,	du′ ra ble,	du′ te ous,	flu′ en cy,
fu′ gi tive,	fu′ ner al,	fu′ ri ous,	fu′ si ble,
glu′ tin ous,	ju′ bi lee,	ju′ gu lar,	ju′ ve nile,
lu′ cra tive,	lu′ di crous,	lu′ mi nous,	lu′ na cy,
lu′ na tic,	mu′ ci lage,	mu′ ti late,	mu′ ti nous,
mu′ ti ny,	mut u al	(mŭt′ yŏ al),	nu′ mer al,
nu′ mer ate,	nu′ mer ous,	nu′ tri ment,	nu′ tri tive,
pŭ′ er ile,	pu′ is sant,	pu′ ri fy,	pu′ ri tan,
pu′ ri ty,	pu′ tre fy,	spu′ ri ous,	stu′ di ous,
stu′ pe fy,	su′ i cide,	u′ ni corn,	u′ ni form,
u ni son	(yŭ′ nĭ sŭn),	u′ ni ty,	u′ ni verse,
u su al	(yŭ′ zŏ al),	u su ry	(yŭ′ zŏ rĭ).
2.	Ab lu tion	(ab lŭ′ shun),	å bŭs′ ive,
å cu′ men,	al lure′ ment,	al lu sion	(al lŭ′ zun),
al lu′ sive,	bi tu′ men,	col lu′ sive,	col lu sion,
(kol lŭ′ zun),	com mun′ ion,	con clu sion	(kon klŭ′ zun),
con clu′ sive,	con du′ cive,	con fu′ sion,	con tu′ sion,
de lu′ sion,	dif fu′ sion,	di lu′ tion,	ef fu′ sion,
e lu′ sion,	en dur′ ance,	ex clu′ sion,	ex clu′ sive,
il lu′ mine,	il lu′ sion,	il lu′ sive,	in clu′ sive,

pe ċul′ iar, pol lu′ tion, pro fu sion (pro fu′ zun),
pur su′ ant, re fu′ ṡal, se clu sion (se klu′ zun),
so lu′ tion, suf fu sion (suf fu′ zun), sul phu′ riċ,
tri bu′ nal: im‘ por tune, op‘ por tune′.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ŭ.

3. Beau′ te ous, beau′ ti ful, beau′ ti fy,
eu′ ċha rist, eu′ lo ġize, eu′ lo ġy, eu′ pho ny,
pleu′ ri sy, rheum′ a tiṡm: suit′ a ble: am‘ a teur′.

Dictation Exercises.

1. I saw a cucumber at the curacy. The juvenile fugitive is in the cupola. The writings of that duteous and studious child, though numerous, are puerile. My success is dubious. That furious lunatic severed his jugular vein. I kept a duplicate of that spurious note That puissant or powerful prince will quell the mutiny. The want of nutriment caused his lunacy. Rum will stupefy and cause suicide. That luminous argument is in unison with my views. Their usual usury renders the business lucrative.

2. Frequent ablutions are conducive to health. My refusal to sanction the collusion produced confusion. His allusion to the abusive language was a conclusive proof that he recognized your peculiar style of writing. That seclusion tried his endurance. Importune him to give a solution of the question. The tribunal met pursuant to adjournment. My visit was opportune, or well-timed.

3. Note the euphony of that beauteous or beautiful amateur's voice, while she is reading the eulogy. Employ a suitable person to beautify the grounds. Pleurisy and rheumatism are painful diseases.

TRISYLLABLES—U IN UP.

1. Blŭn′ der buss, bŭf′ fa lo, bŭt′ ter nut,
but′ ter y, ċul′ pa ble, ċul′ ti vate, ċur′ ren cy,
ċus′ to dy, ċut′ ler y, drudġ′ er y, dul′ ci mer,
fluċt′ u ate, ful′ mi nate, gun′ ner y, gut′ tur al,
hum′ ble-bee, hum′ ming-bird, hur′ ri ċane, just′ i fy,

lux u ry (lůk′ shô rĭ), mul′ ber ry, mul′ ti form,
mul′ ti ple, mul′ ti ply, mul′ ti tude, mus′ cu lar,
musk′ mel on, nul′ li fy, nul′ li ty, nun′ ner y,
pub′ li can, pul′ ver ize, punct′ u al, punct′ u ate,
pun′ gen cy, pun′ ish ment, scur′ ril ous, sub′ ju gate,
sub′ se quent, sub′ stan tive, sub′ sti tute, sub′ ter fuge,
suc′ co tash, suc′ cu lent, suf fo cate, sum′ ma ry,
sum′ mer set, sumpt′ u ous, sup′ple ment, sup′ pli ant,
sup′ pli cant, sup′ pli cate, sur′ ro gate, ul′ cer ate.

2.

A bŭnd′ ance, ac cŭs′ tom, au tŭm′ nal,
com pul′ sion, com pul′ sive, con cur′ rence, con cur′ rent,
con cus sion (kon kŭsh′un), con junc′ tion, con junct′ ure,
con struc′ tion, con struct′ ive, con sum′ mate, con sump′ tion,
con sump′ tive, co nun′ drum, con vul′ sion, de struc′ tion,
de struct′ ive, dis cus′ sion, ef ful′ gence, en cum′ ber,
en cum′ brance, e rup′ tion, es cutch′ eon, ex cul′ pate,
ex pul′ sion, il lus′ trate, im pul′ sion, im pul′ sive.

3.

In cŭl′ cate, in cŭl′ pate, in cŭm′ bent,
in dul′ gence, in dul′ gent, in struc tion (in strŭk′shun),
in un′ date, ob struc′ tion, oc cur′ rence, per cus sion
(per kŭsh′un), pre sump′ tion, pro duc′ tion, pro duc′ tive,
pro mul′ gate, re cum′ bent, re cur′ rence, re duc′ tion,
re dun′ dance, re ful′ gent, re luc′ tance, re pug′ nance,
re pul′ sive, re vul′ sion, ro tun′ dă, tri umph′ al,
un luck′ y: in` ter rupt′, re` con struct′.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ŭ.

4.

Col′ an der, com′ pa ny, com′ pass es,
con′ jur er, con′ sta ble, cov′ e nant, cov′ er let,
cov′ et ous, gov′ ern ment, som′ er set, sov′ er eign:
dis com′ fit, re cov′ er: nour′ ish ment.

Dictation Exercises.

1. He shot a buffalo with his blunderbuss. I saw butternuts in the buttery. Take that culpable man into custody. Is it drudgery to scour the cutlery? Humming-birds and humble-bees were on the mulberry. Pupils at the nunnery are punctual. Did the hurricane justify his fear? The publican furnished a multitude of guests with succotash and muskmelons. If the supplement to the will be obtained by subterfuge, the surrogate will nullify it. When the supplicant assumed a suppliant posture and supplicated aid, his utterance was weak.

2. Autumnal abundance accustomed the people to excessive consumption. At that conjunction, the construction placed upon the compulsive measure caused a convulsion. With consummate skill, he removed the encumbrance and prevented an eruption. With your concurrence, we will hold the impulsive man and prevent a concussion. The conundrum caused discussion. After the destruction of the city, the moon shone forth with its usual effulgence. Exculpate the man and prevent his expulsion, for his escutcheon is without blot.

3. It is incumbent on indulgent parents to inculcate good precepts and to furnish good instruction. His reluctance to inculpate or blame the unlucky, repulsive child, was caused by a strange occurrence. If you remove the obstruction, the river will inundate that productive land and destroy the productions. The refulgent rays of the morning sun played upon the rotunda. If you try to reconstruct the order of the march, you will interrupt the whole triumphal procession.

4. The constable seized a colander, a coverlet, and a pair of compasses. If the conjurer have nourishment, he will recover from his disease. That covetous company will not respect the covenant. The sovereign is at the head of the government.

TRISYLLABLES—U IN FULL.

1 Bůll′ e tin, bůtch′ er y: ċook′ er y, rook′ er y.

Dictation Exercises.

1. The bulletin describes the butchery. Her cookery is bad. I have a rookery.

åge, åt, årt, åll, bâre, åsk ; mè, ênd, êrr ; îce, în ; ôld, ôn, dô.

TRISYLLABLES—OU IN OUR.

1. Bound′ a ry, boun′ te ous, boun′ ti ful, ċoun′te nance, ċoun′ ter feit, ċoun′ter mând, coun′ ter pânċ, ċoun′ ter plot, ċoun′ter sign, found′ er y, mount′ain ous, mount′e bank: a ċous′ tiċs, ċa rouś′ al, en ċoun′ ter, es pouś′ al: ren ċoun′ter.

Alphabetic Equivalent of *ou*.

2. Al low′ ance, å vow′ al, em pow er, en dow′ment.

Dictation Exercises.

1. This river is the boundary of that mountainous country. God is the bounteous or bountiful Author of our being. Her countenance was cheerful at the espousals. I had a rencounter with the mountebank, at the foundery. If you send a countermand to your men, and order them to counterfeit a flight before they encounter the enemy, your counterplot will succeed. At the carousal, the officer forgot the countersign. Study acoustics, or the science of sounds.

2. If they empower you to name the endowment for the school, remember my avowal, and, in accordance with my wishes, make due allowance.

TRISYLLABLES—OI (åî) IN OIL.

1. Bois′ ter ous, moi′ e ty: ap point′ment, a void′ ance, em broid′ er, re joic′ ing, re join′ der.

Alphabetic Equivalent of *oi*.

2. An noy′ ance: loy′ al ty, roy′ al ty.

Dictation Exercises.

1. The boisterous girl embroidered the cloth. He was rejoicing because he had received an appointment. Buy a moiety of the estate. My rejoinder will secure an avoidance of the decree.

2. The annoyance was great. Royalty is fond of loyalty.

mûte, ůp, fůll.—ċ as k ; ġ as j ; ṅ as ng ; ṡ as z ; ċh as sh ; this : azure.

III. Polysyllables.

POLYSYLLABLES—A IN AGE.

1.

A′ mi a ble, vå′ ri a ble, vå′ ri e gåte :
bar ba′ ri an, ċal ċa′ re ous, ċhi ċan′ er y, ċom plå′ cen cy,
ċu ta′ ne ous, e ma ci ate (e må′ shĭ åt), ex tra′ ne ous,
in gra ti ate (in grå′ shĭ åt), ġe ra′ ni um, gram ma′ ri an,
gre ga′ ri ous, gym na si um (jim nå′ zĭ um), li bra′ ri an,
ma la′ ri å, ne fa′ ri ous, pre ċa′ ri ous, seċ ta′ ri an,
spon ta′ ne ous, ter ra′ que ous.

2.

Ac cla ma tion (ak‘kla må′shun), ad‘ ap tå′ tion,
ad‘ mi ra′ tion, ad‘ o ra′ tion, ad‘ u la′ tion, ad‘ van ta′ ġeoůs,
af‘ fi da′ vit, al‘ le ga′ tion, al‘ li ga′ tor, ap‘ pa ra′ tus,
ap‘ pli ċa′ tion, av‘ o ċa′ tion, cel‘ e bra′ tion, ċom‘ bi na′ tion,
ċom‘ men da′ tion, ċon‘ fla gra′ tion, ċon‘ ster na′ tion, ċon‘ sum ma′ tion,
ċon‘ ver sa′ tion, ċul‘ ti va′ tion, deċ‘ la ma′ tion, deċ‘ la ra′ tion,
def‘ a ma′ tion, deg‘ ra da′ tion, dem‘ on stra′ tion, dĕt‘ es ta′ tion,
dĕv‘ as ta′ tion, ed‘ u ċa′ tion, ex‘ ċla ma′ tion, ex‘ peċ ta′ tion,
ġen‘ er a′ tion, hab‘ i ta′ tion, ig‘ no ra′ mus, il‘ lus tra′ tion,
in‘ ċli na′ tion, in‘ flam ma′ tion, in‘ for ma′ tion, in‘ ti ma′ tion.

3.

Låm‘ en tå′ tion, lit‘ er å‘ tĭ, me‘ di å′ tion,
mŏl‘ es ta′ tion, nav‘ i ga′ tion, nu‘ mer a′ tion, oċ‘ ċu pa′ tion,
ŏs‘ ten ta′ tion, prep‘ a ra′ tion, prĕs‘ en ta′tion, preṡ‘ er va′tion,
proċ‘ la ma′ tion, prŏf‘ a na′ tion, prŏt‘ es ta′ tion, prov‘ o ċa′ tion,
pub‘ li ċa′ tion, punct‘ u a′ tion, reċ‘ re a′ tion, ref‘ or ma′ tion,
re‘ lax a′ tion, rep‘ u ta′ tion, reṡ‘ er va′ tion, res‘ pi ra′ tion,
res‘ to ra′ tion, rev‘ e la′ tion, sal‘ u ta′ tion, sep‘ a ra′ tion,
sit‘ u a′ tion, trib‘ u la′ tion, ul‘ ti ma′ tum, val‘ u a′ tion,
va‘ ri a′ tion, vi‘ o la′ tion.

4.

Ar‘ tiċ u la′ tion, e nun ci a tion (e‘ nůn shĭ å′ shun),
re nun ci a tion (re‘ nun shĭ å′shun), pro nun ci a tion (pro‘ nun shĭ å′shun)
a‘ be ce da′ ri an, ċo‘tem po ra′ne ous, dis‘ci plin a′ri an, ex‘tem po ra′ne ous,
val‘ e tu di na′ ri an.

Dictation Exercises.

1. The amiable librarian and the grammarian are at the gymnasium. Variegate the cloth with red and blue. That extraneous matter is calcareous, or like lime. If the barbarian subsist only on spontaneous

productions, his living will be precarious. Sheep are gregarious. The earth is called terraqueous, because it is composed of land and water. Malaria, or bad air, caused that cutaneous disease. Will the sectarian ingratiate himself with the people?

2. Having gained the admiration of the people, he was elected by acclamation. The ignoramus thought adulation, or excessive praise, would be advantageous. Both the allegation and the affidavit are false. Use this apparatus in the demonstration of that problem. He secured his information by close application. He gave an intimation of the adaptation, or fitness, of the illustration. Her education will surpass your expectation. The devastation was caused by a conflagration.

3. The ultimatum, or final terms, caused lamentation. His restoration to that office was secured by the mediation of the literati, or learned men. Their molestation caused our separation. Recreätion, and relaxation of study, will promote his reformation. That provocation caused the uprising of the people.

4. The abecedarian needs a good disciplinarian. That valetudinarian, or infirm man, has a fine pronunciation. Extemporaneous remarks test one's enunciation, or articulation.

POLYSYLLABLES—A IN AT.

1.	Aċ′ ċu ra cy,	åċ′ ri mo ny,	åd′ mi ra ble,
ad′ ver sa ry,	al′ a bas ter,	al′ i mo ny,	al′ le go ry,
am′ a to ry,	am′ i ċa ble,	an′ ti qua ry,	ap′ o plex y,
ap′ pli ċa ble,	ar′ is to ċrat,	ċap′ il la ry,	ċat′ er pil′ lar,
char′ i ta ble,	dan′ de li′ on,	glad′ i à′ tor,	hab′ it a ble,
Jan′ u a ry,	lam′ ent a ble,	lap′ i da ry,	maġ′ is tra cy,
man′ tu*a*-mâk′ er,	mat′ ri mo ny,	pat′ ri mo ny,	praċ′ ti ċa ble,
sal′ u ta ry,	sañct′ u a ry,	stat′ u a ry,	tab′ er na ċle,
tran′ si to ry,	val′ u a ble.		
2.	A ċåd′ e my,	a låċ′ ri ty,	a nål′ o ġy,
a nal′ y sis,	a nat′ o my,	an tag′ o nist,	as par′ a gus,
å*u* dac′ i ty,	bâr bar′ i ty,	ċa lam′ i ty,	ċa pac′ i ty,
ċa tas′ tro phe,	ċo ad′ ju tant,	ċo ag′ u lâte,	ċom par′ i son,
ċom pat′ i ble,	ċon grat′ u lâte,	ċon tam′ i nâte,	de ċap′ i tâte,
de ċlar′ a tive,	de prav′ i ty,	di am′ e ter,	di lap′ i dâte,
e lab′ o râte,	e man′ ci pâte,	em bas′ sa dor,	e rad′ i ċâte,
e vaċ′ u âte,	e vap′ o râte,	ex aġ′ ġer âte,	ex trav′ a gance

mûte, ŭp, fûll.—ċ as k ; ġ as j ; ṅ as ng ; ṡ as z ; ċh as sh ; ṫhis ; azure.

3.	Fa tăl′ i ty,	for măl′ i ty,	fru găl′ i ty,
gram mat′ iċ al,	hi lar′ i ty,	hu man′ i ty,	in fat′ u ȧte,
in flam′ ma ble,	in val′ i dȧte,	i ras′ ci ble,	ir ra tion al
(ir răsh′ un al),	le gal′ i ty,	lo quac′ i ty,	mag nan′ i mous,
mi raċ′ u lous,	mis an′ thro py,	ol faċ′ to ry,	phi lan′ thro py,
pre par′ a tive,	pre var′ i ċȧte,	pro ċras′ ti nȧte,	ras ċal′ i ty,
re al′ i ty,	re fraċt′ o ry,	re gal′ i ty,	re tal′ i ȧte,
sa gac′ i ty,	sub stan ti ate	(sŭb stăn′ shĭ ȧt),	te nac′ i ty,
the at′ riċ al,	u nan i mous,	ur ban′ i ty,	ve rac′ i ty,
ver naċ′ u lar,	vi vac′ i ty,	vo rac′ i ty,	vul gar′ i ty.
4.	De ċlăm′ a to ry,	de ċlăr′ a to ry,	de făm′ a to ry,
ex ċlam′ a to ry,	ex plan′ a to ry,	im aġ′ i na ry,	pre par′ a to ry,
vo ċab′ ŭ la ry.			
5.	A si at ic	(ā′ shĭ ăt′ ik),	ben′ e făċ′ tor,
ċo′ ri an′ der,	dĭp′ lo mat′ iċ,	em′ blem at′ iċ,	mal′ e faċ′ tor,
măn′ u fact′ ure,	math′ e mat′ iċs,	mem′ o ran′ dum,	sys′ tem at′ iċ,
al lo path′ iċ,	ar o mat′ iċ,	hy dro path′ iċ.	
6.	Bl′ o graph′ iċ al,	ċor′ di al′ i ty,	ġen′ e al′ o ġy,
ġe′ o graph′ iċ al,	hos′ pi tal′ i ty,	im′ mor tal′ i ty,	man′ u faċ′ to ry,
min′ er al′ o ġy.	per′ ti nac′ i ty,	pu′ sil lan′ i mous,	sat′ is faċ′ to ry,
sen su al i ty	(sen′ shŏ ăl′ i tĭ),	sim′ i lar′ i ty,	tŏp′ o graph′ iċ al,
tўp′ o graph′ ic al,	in′ de fat′ i ga ble:	ċe′ ċle ši as′ tiċ,	ho′ me o path′ iċ.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Accuracy does not excuse acrimony, or harshness. If it be practicable, make an amicable arrangement with that charitable aristocrat. The antiquary has a valuable alabaster vase. After matrimony, she will enjoy the patrimony, or estate derived from her ancestors. The gladiator, or prize-fighter, had an attack of apoplexy. That amatory poem is an allegory. It is a lamentable fact, that such pleasures are transitory. In January, I saw the mantua-maker at the sanctuary. The tabernacle is now habitable.

2. Anatomy is taught at the academy. Give the analysis of that elaborate sentence. There is an analogy between plants and animals. My antagonist's audacity and brutality caused this catastrophe. His want of capacity led to this calamity. Acid will coagulate or thicken milk. The comparison is not compatible with justice. Congratulate the embassador; for his extravagance did not cause him to contam-

inate or tarnish his fingers with bribes. Evacuate the fort. Do not exaggerate his faults. Emancipate the serf.

3. The thought of his fatality, or tendency to danger, checked our hilarity. Though his loquacity was miraculous, or very wonderful he used grammatical language. Humanity sometimes led him to disregard frugality. Misanthropy, or hatred of mankind, led him to infatuate the youth and cause him to act in that irrational manner. Flax is inflammable. Will that irascible woman question the legality of the marriage, or try to invalidate it? That refractory servant is noted for his rascality and vulgarity. If you procrastinate, prevaricate, and retaliate, I shall question your philanthropy. They speak of the veracity and urbanity of that magnanimous prince.

4. After his explanatory remarks, he secured a unanimous vote. Learn that vocabulary, or list of words, for a preparatory exercise.

5. When my benefactor had the Asiatic cholera, he used allopathic and hydropathic remedies. The malefactor stole coriander seed. Keep a memorandum of the goods you manufacture. That badge is emblematic of the diplomatic corps. Mathematics should be studied in a systematic manner.

6. The sales of my biographical and geographical works are satisfactory. Though he violated the rules of hospitality, he was received with cordiality. His sensuality has made him pusillanimous. The indefatigable ecclesiastic found typographical errors in that topographical work.

POLYSYLLABLES—E IN ME.

1.	Ab brè′ vi åte,	ab stè′ mi ous.	a ê′ ri al,
al le′ vi åte,	a me′ na ble,	an te′ ri or,	ċha me′ leo n,
ċol le′ ġi an,	ċol le′ ġi åte,	ċo me′ di an,	ċon ġe′ ni al,
ċrl te′ ri on,	e the′ re al,	ex pe′ di ent,	ex pe′ ri ence,
ex te′ ri or,	fu ne′ re al,	im me′ di ate,	im pe′ ri al,
in e′ bri ate,	in fe′ ri or,	in gre′ di ent,	in te′ ri or,
ma te′ ri al,	mys te′ ri ous,	o be′ di ence,	ob se′ qui ous,
su pe′ ri or,	tra ġe′ di an:	åth′ e nè′ um,	Eu′ ro pe′ an,
hŷ′ men e′ al,	måu′ so le′ um.	pan′ a ce′ å,	spêrm′ a ce′ ti:
del′ e te′ ri ous,	en′ cy ċlo pe′ di å,	het′ e ro ġe′ ne ous.	

Dictation Exercises.

1. Since the collegian is amenable to the collegiate laws, he may deem it expedient to abbreviate his essay. The abstemious son will

alleviate the cares of that inebriate's wife. Anterior to that event, my limited experience had led me to take the exterior as a criterion of character. These ingredients were prepared from materials found in the interior of the country. He secured the obedience of that obsequious inferior in a mysterious way. That tragedian has few superiors. The comedian sang a hymeneal, or marriage song, at the Atheneum. After singing a funereal hymn, they erected a mausoleum. The European found a description of spermaceti in the Encyclopedia. That heterogeneous mixture was called a panacea, or remedy for all diseases.

POLYSYLLABLES—E IN END.

1.	Cĕm′ e ter y,	cĕr′ e mo ny,	ċrĕd′ it a ble,
del′ i ċa cy,	des′ pi ċa ble,	des′ ul to ry,	ef′ fi ċa cy,
el′ i ġi ble,	em′ is sa ry,	en′ vi a ble,	ep′ i lep sy,
eq ui ta ble	(ĕk′ wĭ ta bl),	es′ ti ma ble,	ex′ ċre to ry,
ex′ em pla ry,	ex′ o ra ble,	ex′ pli ċa ble,	Feb′ ru a ry,
leġ′ is la′ tor,	leġ′ is lat′ ure,	mel′ an ċhol y,	mem′ o ra ble,
nec′ es sa ry,	pen′ e tra ble,	per′ emp to ry,	pred′ a to ry,
pref′ a to ry,	pref′ er a ble,	preṡ′ i den cy,	rep′ a ra ble,
rep′ u ta ble,	rev′ o ċa ble,	sed′ en ta ry,	sem′ i na ry,
sep′ a ra ble,	tem′ per a ment,	tem′ per a tûre,	tem′ po ra ry,
ter′ ri to ry,	test′ i mo ny,	veġ′ e ta ble,	ven′ er a ble.
2.	Aċ cĕl′ er åte,	a mĕn′ i ty,	a nĕm′ o ne,
as cend′ en cy,	as per′ i ty,	as sev′ er åte,	at ten′ u åte,
åu ster′ i ty,	be el′ ze bub,	be nef′ i cent,	be nev′ o lence,
be nev′ o lent,	bl en′ ni al,	ce leb′ ri ty,	ce ler′ i ty,
ċhl mer′ iċ al,	ċom mem′ o råte,	ċom men′ su råte,	ċom pet′ i tor
ċom press′ i ble,	ċon fed′ er åte,	ċon seċ′ u tive,	ċon tempt′ i ble.
ċon tempt′ u ous,	ċon vex′ i ty,	de ċrep′ i tûde,	de ġen′ er ate,
de leċt′ a ble,	dex ter′ i ty,	di reċt′ o ry,	dis pen′ sa ry,
ef feċt′ u al,	ef fem′ i nåte,	e leċt′ or al,	e leċ′ tri fy,
e ques′ tri an,	ex eċ′ u tive,	ex eċ′ u tor,	ex eċ′ u trix,
ex em′ pli fy,	ex peċ′ to råte,	ex pen′ di tûre,	ex per′ i ment,
ex tem′ po re,	ex ten′ u åte,	ex trem′ i ty,	fi del′ i ty,
i den′ ti ċal,	i den′ ti fy,	im men′ si ty,	im ped′ i ment,
im pet′ u ous,	im press′ i ble,	in dem′ ni fy,	in ef′ fa ble,

in ġen′ u *ous*,	in her′ it ance,	in teg′ ri ty,	in tel′ li ġence,
in ter′ ro gāte,	in vest′ i gāte,	in vet′ er ate	
3.	Lon ġĕv′ i ty,	ma lĕv′ o lence,	mil lĕn′ ni um,
ne ces′ si tāte,	ne ces′ si ty,	non en′ ti ty,	nu mer′ ic al,
ob scen′ i ty,	ob strep′ er *ous*,	pa ren′ the sis,	pe des′ tri an,
per cep′ ti ble,	per en′ ni al,	per pet′ u al,	per plex′ i ty,
pos ter′ i ty,	pre sen′ ti ment,	pro ġen′ i tor,	pro pen′ si ty,
pros per′ i ty,	re cep′ ta cle,	re fec′ to ry,	re ġen′ er āte,
se ren′ i ty,	se ver′ i ty,	sin cer′ i ty,	so lem′ ni ty,
su prem′ a cy,	sus cep′ ti ble,	sym met′ ri cal,	syn ec′ do che,
te mer′ i ty,	ter res′ tri al,	tri en′ ni al:	co tem′ po ra ry,
ex tem′ po ra ry,	he red′ i ta ry,	in cen′ di a ry,	in her′ it a ble,
in vet′ er a cy,	ir rep′ a ra ble.		
4.	Ac‵ a dĕm′ ic,	ac‵ qui es′ cence,	ad‵ o les′ cence,
al‵ pha bet′ ic,	ap‵ o plec′ tic,	ap‵ pre hen′ sive,	at‵ mos pher′ ic,
com‵ pre hen′ sion,	com‵ pre hen′ sive,	com‵ pli ment′ al,	con sci en tious
(kon‵ shĭ ĕn′ shus),	con‵ va les′ cent,	el‵ e ment′ al,	en‵ er get′ ic,
ep‵ i dem′ ic,	ep‵ i lep′ tic,	ĕv‵ a nes′ cent,	fun‵ da men′ tal,
in‵ de pend′ ence,	in‵ flu en′ zā,	in‵ nu en′ do,	in‵ ter ces′ sor,
man‵ i fes′ to,	om‵ ni prĕs′ ence,	pred‵ e ces′ sor,	pre‵ di lec′ tion,
reg‵ i ment′ al,	res‵ ur rec′ tion,	ret‵ ro spect′ ive,	sym‵ pa thet′ ic:
ăr‵ chĭ pel′ a go,	as‵ a fet′ i dā,	el‵ e ment′ a ry.	

Dictation Exercises.

1. The ceremony at the cemetery was creditable to those estimable and exemplary citizens. Epilepsy caused his melancholy. In a desultory conversation, that despicable emissary denied the efficacy of prayer. The legislator says his friend, though eligible to office, and sustaining an enviable character, is restrained by his delicacy. His excellency the Governor wrote his memorable letter to the legislature in February. Is it necessary that the teacher of the seminary be peremptory? That venerable man was elected to the presidency. If the decree be revocable, secure his testimony. The predatory party aim to destroy all vegetables in the territory.

2. The celebrity you acquired from the celerity of your movements will accelerate the march of your competitor. While making experiments in that delectable garden, his expenditures were great. Beneficent, means doing good; benevolent, merely having a desire to do

good. What is that biennial fast of two days designed to commemorate? His intelligence enabled him to select the identical site that is noted for its amenity, or pleasantness. Even in his decrepitude, his fidelity as a minister and his integrity in business exemplify the value of his precepts. That ingenuous man will investigate the inveterate drinker's affairs. Interrogate the artist with regard to the equestrian statue of the executive. If he deliver that impetuous speech extempore, he will electrify the crowd. Effectual means were taken to secure the electoral vote for that effeminate candidate. Longing for the ineffable or unspeakable joys of heaven, he finds nothing in this life commensurate with his desires.

3. The progenitor of that family and his posterity were noted for their longevity. The obscenity and malevolence of that incendiary led to his detection. Millennium means a thousand years. If the obstreperous pedestrian have the temerity to disturb our triennial solemnities, he will necessitate us to resort to severity. To his susceptible and regenerate heart, the beauties of nature are a source of perennial or perpetual cheerfulness and serenity. His hereditary pride, and the inveteracy of his hate, caused him to disregard the supremacy of the law. Death ends terrestrial scenes. A cotemporary says his loss was irreparable.

4. My predecessor spoke of the conscientious youth's acquiescence in the academic rules. Could he utter the elemental, elementary, or alphabetic sounds, in his adolescence, or youth? Her complimental phrases indicate a predilection for that energetic man. I was apprehensive that he would not so soon be convalescent, after suffering from an epileptic attack, an apoplectic fit, and an influenza, or epidemic catarrh. Glory is evanescent. A belief in the resurrection of the dead is one of the fundamental or essential doctrines of the Christian church. He encouraged regimental display, and sanctioned retrospective laws. Christ is our Intercessor with the omnipresent Jehovah.

POLYSYLLABLES—E IN ERR.

1.	Mĕr' ce na ry :	ad vẽrs' i ty,	ad vẽr' tĭse ment,
al tern' a tive,	ċon term' in ous,	ċon vert' i ble,	de term' in ate,
di ver' si fy,	di ver' si ty,	e ter' ni ty,	ex term' i nate,
fra ter' ni ty,	im per' ti nence,	pro verb' i al,	sub serv' i ent,
su per' flu ous,	su per' la tive :	u' ni vers' al :	ċon serv' a to ry,
pre serv' a to ry :	an' ni vers' a ry,	u' ni ver' si ty.	

åge, åt, årt, åll, båre, åsk; mȯ, ȯnd, ȯrr; ice, în; ȯld, ôn, dȯ.

Alphabetic Equivalent of ĕ.

2. Cur′ so ri ly, pur′ ga to ry: tac′ i turn′ i ty.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Having no other alternative in his adversity, he depended on mercenary troops. Owing to the proverbial impertinence of the fraternity who were conterminous to his estate, the prince wished to exterminate them, and seize their convertible property. A universal solvent would not be superfluous. The plants are in the conservatory. During the anniversary week, I was at the university.

2. I read the advertisement cursorily. He enjoined taciturnity on the subject of purgatory.

POLYSYLLABLES—I IN ICE.

1.	Ad viš′ a ble,	ad vĭ′ so ry,	an nĭ′ hi late,
anx i e ty,	(ang zĭ′ e tĭ),	as sign′ a ble,	e bri′ e ty,
ka lei′ do scȯpe,	pro pri′ e tor,	pro pri′ e ty,	re li′ a ble,
re spir′ a ble,	sa ti′ e ty,	so bri′ e ty,	so ci′ e ty,
va ri′ e ty:	con′ tra ri′ e ty,	no′ to ri′ e ty	

Dictation Exercises.

1. An act to prevent ebriety and to promote sobriety is advisable. There is no assignable reason for his anxiety concerning that advisory letter. No human power can annihilate matter. The proprietor of the hotel bought a kaleidoscope. Is that air respirable? That reliable man observes the rules of propriety. Our society avoid satiety. There is a contrariety of opinions with regard to the notoriety of that crime.

POLYSYLLABLES—I IN IN.

1.	Dĭf′ fi cul ty,	dĭg′ ni ta ry,	dĭl′ a to ry,
dis′ pu ta ble,	fig′ u ra tive,	ig′ no min y,	im′ i ta ble,
in′ ter est ing,	in′ ti ma cy,	in′ ven to ry,	ir′ ri ta ble,
lin′ e a ment,	lit′ er a ry,	lit′ er a ture,	mil′ i ta ry,
mis′ cel la ny,	miš′ er a ble,	pit′ i a ble,	trib′ u ta ry.
2.	A bĭl′ i ty,	ac cĭl′ i ty,	ac tĭv′ i ty,
ad mis′ si ble,	af fin′ i ty,	a gil′ i ty,	am big′ u ous,

am phib′ i *ous*,
(an tĭk′ wĭ tĭ),
ar tif′ i cer,
bel lig′ er ent,
car niv′ o *rous*,
ci vil′ i ty,
con spir′ a cy,

3.

de lin′ e *ate*,
de riv′ a *tive*,
dĭ vĭs′ i ble,
e pis′ co pal,
e quiv′ o cal,
fa cil′ i ty,
fes tiv′ i ty,
ha bit′ u *ate*,
in cip′ i ent,
in im′ i cal,
in′ quĭs′ i *tive*,
in vid′ i *ous*,
ju rid′ ic al,
me dic′ i nal,
mu nif′ i cent,

4.

ob liv′ i on,
par tic′ i *pate*,
po lit′ ic al,
pre dic′ a ment,
ra pid′ i ty,
re frig′ er *ate*,
rus tic′ i ty,
sim plic′ i ty,
sta tist′ ic al,
u til′ i ty,
vĭ cis′ si *tude*,
pre lim′ i na ry.

5.

def′ i ni′ tion,

an tic′ i *pate*,
an tith′ e sis,
ar til′ le ry,
be nig′ ni ty,
cen trif′ u gal,
com mis′ er *ate*,
con tig′ u *ous*,

De bĭl′ i ty,
de liṅ′ quen cy,
dĭ min′ ŭ tĭve,
do cil′ i ty,
e pit′ o me,
e quiv′ o *cate*,
fac sim′ i le,
gen til′ i ty,
hos til′ i ty,
in dig′ e *nous*,
in iq′ ui ty,
in sid′ i *ous*,
in vig′ o *rate*,
le git′ i *mate*,
mel lif′ lu *ous*,
na tiv′ i ty,

Ob liq ui ty
om nip′ o tent.
per cip′ i ent,
pon tif′ i cal,
pro mis′ cu *ous*,
re cip′ ro cal,
re sid′ u al,
sĕcur ril′ i ty,
so lil′ o quy,
ste ril′ i ty,
ven tril′ o quism,
vo cif′ er *ous*:

Ben′ e dĭc′ tion,
dem′ o li′ tion,

an tip′ o dĕs,
a rith′ me tic,
as sim′ i *late*,
ca pit′ u *late*,
con sis′ to ry,
con viv′ i al,
de clĭv′ i ty,
de lir′ i *ous*,
dis crim′ i *nate*,
duc til′ i ty,
e pit′ o mize,
ex hil a *rate*
fas tid′ i *ous*,
ges tic′ u *late*,
hu mil′ i ty,
in dig′ ni ty,
in i ti ate
in sin′ u *ate*,
in vin′ ci ble,
mag nif′ i cent,
me rid′ i an,
no bil′ i ty.

Ob lĭk′ wĭ tĭ),
o rig′ i nal,
per fid′ i *ous*,
pre cip′ i *tate*,
prox im′ i ty,
re cip′ ro *cate*,
re trib′ u tive,
sig nif′ i *cance*,
so phist′ ic al,
sub lim′ i ty,
ven tril′ o quist,
e pis′ to la ry,

Con′ se crĭ′ tion,

an tiq ui ty
ar tic′ u *late*,
a vid′ i ty,
cap tiv′ i ty,
cer tif′ i *cate*,
con spic′ u *ous*,
cu pid i ty.
de lib′ er *ate*,
de lir′ i um,
dĭ vin′ i ty,
du plic′ i ty,
e quiv′ a lent,
(egz hĭl′ a rat),
fe lic′ i ty,
ha bil′ i ment,
im pris′ *on* ment,
in fin′ i ty,
(in ĭsh′ ĭ at),
in tim′ i *date*,
i tin′ er ant,
ma lig′ ni ty,
mu nic′ i pal,

ob lit′ er *ate*,
o rig′ i *nate*,
per spic′ u *ous*,
pre cip′ i *tous*,
pub lic′ i ty,
re cip′ i ent,
rĭ dic′ u lous,
sĭ mil′ i tude,
sta bil′ i ty,
tran quil′ li ty,
vĭ cin′ i ty,
o bit′ u a ry,

Con′ tra dĭc′ tion,
(ĕks′ hĭ bish′ un),

hyp'o crit'ic, in'ter dic'tion, in ter mis sion (in'tẽr mĭsh' un),
ju'ris dic'tion, mal'e dic'tion, rec'og ni'tion, rem'i nis'cence,
sci'en tif'ic, su'dor if'ic, su per fi cial (su' pẽr fĭsh' al).

6.

ċon'san guin'i ty, ċred'i bil'i ty, du'ra bil'i ty,
e'lec tric'i ty, e'qua nim'i ty, er'y sip'e las, ig'no min'i ous,
in'di vid'u al, mag'na nim'i ty, mul'ti plic'i ty, o'dor if'er ous,
per'pen dic'u lar, u'na nim'i ty, val'e dic'to ry: ac ċount'a bil'i ty,
ġen'er al is'si mo, pu'sil la nim'i ty, sar'sa pa ril'la.

Alphabetic Equivalents of ĭ.

7.

Dys'en ter y: dis syl'la ble, em pyr'e al,
po lyg'a my, tris yl'la ble: an'a lyt'ic, mĕt'a phys'ics,
mon'o syl'la ble, pan'e ġyr'ic, hi'e ro glyph'ic.

Dictation Exercises.

1. There are many figurative expressions in that interesting miscellany. That literary dignitary has great difficulty in conquering his dilatory habits. That intimacy with vice leads to ignominy is not disputable. Notice the lineaments of that irritable man's face. That miserable man is in a pitiable condition. The military chief encouraged literature. The province was tributary to Rome.

2. Though the consistory commiserate the prisoner's sad condition, they pronounce his ambiguous certificate not admissible. His benignity, civility, and ability, render the chief conspicuous among the belligerents. Note the affinity of those articulate sounds. Observe his agility, or activity. Range your artillery on that gentle acclivity, and summon the city to capitulate. Crocodiles are amphibious and carnivorous animals. The centrifugal and centripetal forces are called central forces. Convivial habits increase his avidity, or greediness. The cupidity of the prince, which was tempted by property contiguous to his estate, led him to become a conspicuous member of the conspiracy.

3. Though the imprisonment increase his debility and habituate him to indignities, the municipal officers will find him invincible. If you deliberate, and learn to discriminate, you can form many derivative words. The delirious youth ran down the declivity. If fever produce delirium, I will excuse his delinquency. Did that itinerant equivocate, or use duplicity? A lady at the festivity was fastidious, or over-nice. He has such facility in the use of the pen, that he can make a facsimile, or exact copy, of that epitome. To gesticulate in

the street is not a mark of gentility. During the incipient stage of hostility, the insidious or deceitful king tried to insinuate himself into the good graces of the nobility. Those indigenous or native plants have medicinal properties. Her mellifluous or sweetly-flowing voice, and her humility, disarmed their malignity. My munificent patron has a magnificent palace.

4. He who originates worlds must be omnipotent. That perfidious political act proves his moral obliquity. The prolixity of his remarks renders them less perspicuous. He ran down the precipitous cliff with great rapidity. His rusticity and simplicity placed him in a ridiculous predicament. The ventriloquist's vociferous argument was sophistical.

5–6. After the benediction was pronounced, he distributed the odoriferous flowers. The unseen heating rays of the sun are called calorific rays. During intermission, he said the tales we heard at the exhibition involved contradiction. His malediction, or evil speaking, and his hypocritic acts disturbed my equanimity. That superficial man can not give a correct definition of electricity. The generalissimo, or chief commander, will punish pusillanimity, or cowardice. Will sarsaparilla cure erysipelas?

7. Dysentery is a painful disease. Spell a monosyllable, a dissyllable, and a trisyllable. The science of mind is called metaphysics. A panegyric is a speech in praise of some distinguished person, action, or virtue.

POLYSYLLABLES—O IN OLD.

1.

ċom mo′ di *ous*,	Ap prò′ pri àte,	cen sò′ ri *ous*,	ċol lò′ qui al,
ċe mo′ ni aċ,	ċon sòl′ a ble,	ċon tròl′ la ble,	ċor po′ re al,
de mo′ ni aċ,	de plor′ a ble,	dĭ plo′ ma cy,	em po′ ri um,
en ċo′ mi um,	er ro′ ne *ous*,	*eu* lo′ ġi um,	*eu* pho′ ni *ous*,
fe lo′ ni ous,	har mo′ ni *ous*,	his to′ ri an,	mag no′ lĭ a,
me lo′ di *ous*,	me mo′ ri al,	no to′ ri *ous*,	op pro′ bri um,
re stor′ a ble,	re stor′ a tive,	ux o′ ri *ous*,	vic to′ ri *ous*:
vir′ tu o′ so:	ed′ i to′ ri al,	mer′ i to′ ri *ous*,	ŏr′ a tò′ ri o,
par′ si mo′ ni *ous*,	tes′ ti mo′ ni al.		

Dictation Exercises.

1. Were those colloquial remarks appropriate? The music of that oratorio is euphonious. That editorial eulogium, or encomium, was not written by a censorious critic. That historian understands diplomacy.

The virtuoso took a restorative for his hoarseness. That victorious troop is not controllable. I have a commodious house in that emporium. That felonious act cast opprobrium upon his name. That harmonious family have melodious voices. The parsimonious man wrote a testimonial for his meritorious servant.

POLYSYLLABLES—O IN ON.

1.	Cŏm′ men ta ry,	cŏm′ mis sa ry,	cŏm′ pa ra ble,
con′ tro ver sy,	con′ tu ma cy,	con′ tŭ mē ly,	cor′ ol la ry,
hon′ or a ble,	*hon*′ or a ry,	hos′ pi ta ble,	mon′ as ter y,
ob′ du ra cy,	ob′ sti na cy,	oc′ cu pan cy,	or′ a to ry,
prom′ is so ry,	prom′ on to ry,	sol′ i ta ry,	tol′ er a ble,
vol′ un ta ry:	ob′ li ga to ry:	ab dom′ in al,	a bom′ in âte,
ac̆ com′ mo dâte,	al lop′ a thy,	a nom′ a ly,	a non′ y mous,
a poc̆′ ry phâ,	a pol′ o ġy,	a pos′ ta sy,	a pos′ tro phe,
as trol′ o ġy,	ăs tron′ o my,	a troc′ i ty,	ău thor′ i ty,
ău tom′ a ton,	ba rom′ e ter,	bi og′ ra phy,	*chi* rog′ ra phy,
chro nol′ o ġy,	*chro* nom′ e ter,	com mod′ i ty,	com pŏs′ i tor,
con com′ i tant,	con glom′ er ate,	con sol′ i dâte,	cor rob′ o râte,
cos̆ mop′ o lite.			
2.	De mŏc̆′ ra cy,	de mŏn′ stra ble,	de mŏn′ stra tive,
de nom′ i nâte,	de spond′ en cy,	dox ol′ o ġy,	e con′ o mize,
e con′ o my,	e mol′ u ment,	ex pos̆′ i tor,	ex post′ u lâte,
fe roc′ i ty,	ġe og′ ra phy,	ġe ol′ o ġy,	ġe om′ e try,
hy drop′ a thy,	hy poc̆′ ri sy,	hy pot′ e nûse,	i dol′ a try,
in oc̆′ u lâte,	in tox′ i cât̆e,	li thog′ ra phy,	ma hog′ a ny,
ma jor′ i ty,	me trop′ o lis,	mi nor′ i ty,	mo nop′ o lize,
mo nop′ o ly,	mo not′ o ny,	mȳ thol′ o ġy,	or thog′ ra phy,
phe nom′ e nâ,	phe nom′ e non,	phi lol′ o ġy,	phi los′ o phy,
pre dom′ i nance,	pre pon′ der âte,	pre rog′ a tive,	pri or′ i ty,
re spon′ si ble,	*rhi* noc′ e ros,	ste nog′ ra phy,	syn on′ y mous,
the oc̆′ ra cy,	the od′ o lite,	the ol′ o ġy,	ther mom′ e ter,
to pog′ ra phy,	ve loc′ i ty,	ver bos′ i ty,	zo̊ ol′ o ġy.
3.	Con sol′ a to ry,	de rog′ a to ry,	in cor′ ri ġi ble,
re pos̆′ i to ry:	al′ le gor′ ic,	ap′ os tol′ ic,	ap′ os troph′ ic,
cor′ re spond′ence,	e′ co nom′ ic,	e′ qui noc̆′ tial,	hor′ i zon′ tal,
par′ e gor′ ic,	phil′ o soph′ ic:	an′ a tom′ ic al,	an′ i mos′ i ty,

mŭte, ŭp, fŭll.—ċ as k; ġ as j; ṅ as ng; ṡ as z; ċh as sh; ṫhis; azure.

ar'is toċ'ra cy, ċat'e gor'iċ al, ċu'ri os'i ty, ḋeu'ter on'o my,
et'y mol'o ġy, ġen'er os i ty, hip'po pot'a mus, ho'me op'a thy,
hyp'oċ̇hon'dri aċ, in'ter rog'a tive, lex'i ċog'ra pher, me'di oċ'ri ty,
po'ri od'iċ al, phyṡ'i og'no my, phyṡ'i ol'o ġy, rec'i proc'i ty,
trig'o nom'e try: me'te or ol'o ġy.

Dictation Exercises.

1. That commentary explains the difficult passages in the apocrypha. The hospitable commissary can accommodate the men with grain during their occupancy of the monastery. His contumacy, or obstinacy, during the controversy, caused his opponent to abominate him. He leads a solitary life on that promontory. If you corroborate my statement, that anonymous writer will make a voluntary apology. Did not my position make it obligatory, I would not bear his contumely, or insolence. The compositor received an abdominal wound. The cosmopolite studied astronomy, biography, and chronology. Reproach is a concomitant, or companion, of apostasy.

2. Is it demonstrable that democracy is the best form of government? The majority favor economy. He studied geŏgraphy, geŏlogy, geŏmetry, philology, philosophy, zoŏlogy, mythology, and theŏlogy. Do you denominate that a demonstrative argument? That firm will monopolize all the mahogany in the metropolis. Knowing the predominance of verbosity in his style, you alone will be responsible if you give him priority in the debate.

3. It is consolatory to learn that the correspondence contains nothing derogatory to her character. Have the aristocracy more than a mediocrity of talent? A grānary is a repository for corn. That incorrigible drunkard has a hypochondriac complaint. Do you practice allopathy, hydropathy, or homeopathy? The hippopotamus awakened our curiosity. Deuteronomy means the second law. That interrogative sentence requires a categorical answer. The lexicographer understands etymology, physiognomy, physiology, and trigonometry, Meteŏrology treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena.

POLYSYLLABLES—U IN MUTE.

1. Cŭ'li na ry, jŭ'di ċā ture, lŭ'mi na ry,
nu'ga to ry, nu'mer a ble, nu'mer a ry, su'per a ble:
aċ ċu'mu late, ad ju'di ċāte, al lu'vi al, an nu'i ty,

ċom mu′ ni ċāte,	ċom mu′ ni ty,	ċon nu′ bi al,	ċre du′ li ty,
de du′ ci ble,	di lu′ vi al,	ef flu′ vi um,	en thu′ si ȧsm,
en thu′ si ast,	ex u′ ber ant,	fa tu′ i ty,	for tu′ i tous,
fu tu′ ri ty,	gar ru′ li ty,	gra tu′ i ty,	il lu′ mi nāte,
il lu′ so ry,	im mu′ ni ty,	im pu′ ni ty,	in fu′ ri āte,
in ju′ ri ous,	in tu′ i tive,	in du′ bi ta ble,	lu gu′ bri ous,
lux u ri ance,	(lugz ŭ′ rĭ ans),	ma tu′ ri ty,	mer ċu′ ri al,
mi nu ti a	(mĭ nū′ shĭ ȧ),	ob sċu′ ri ty,	pe nu′ ri ous,
pro tu′ ber ance,	re du′ ci ble,	re mu′ ner āte,	re pu′ di āte,
sa lu′ bri ous,	sa lu′ bri ty,	se ċu′ ri ty,	sul phu′ re ous,
va ċu′ i ty,	vo lu′ mi nous.		

2.

el‘ o ċu′ tion,	ev‘ o lu′ tion,	ċon‘ sti tū′ tion,	dim‘ i nū′ tion,
res‘ ti tu′ tion,	rev‘ o lu′ tion:	am‘ bi gu′ i ty,	as‘ si du′ i ty,
ċon‘ ti gu′ i ty,	ċon‘ ti nu′ i ty,	in‘ ġe nu′ i ty,	op‘ por tu′ ni ty,
per‘ pe tu′ i ty,	per‘ spi ċu′ i ty,	su‘ per flu′ i ty.	

Dictation Exercises.

1. The cook wants culinary herbs. The legislature will pronounce that injurious act nugatory. Though these evils accumulate, they are superable. Such facts are deducible. He will adjudicate your claim and grant an annuity. That alluvial soil yields exuberant crops. The effluvium of the rose is pleasant. Our meeting was fortuitous, or unexpected. Do you expect a gratuity from that penurious man? His garrulity did not awaken enthusiasm. If I repudiate my debts, I will remunerate you. Intuitive evidence is indubitable. The salubrity of the climate, the immunities of the clergy, and the security insured by just laws, led the clergyman to emigrate. Read that voluminous work. God only can fill every vacuity of the soul.

2. My coadjutor, or assistant, embraced the first opportunity to make restitution. There is more ambiguity than perspicuity in those resolutions. His ingenuity enabled him to avoid a superfluity of words. His assiduity, or close application, has enabled him to acquire a thorough knowledge of elocution. That constitution will prevent revolutions, and insure the perpetuity of our free institutions.

POLYSYLLABLES—U IN UP.

1.	Pŭl′ mo na ry,	sŭmpt′ u a ry,	vŭl′ ner a ble,
a dul′ ter āte,	an nun ci ate,	(an nŭn′ shĭ āt),	ċa lum′ ni āte,

ċom bus′ ti ble,	ċom pul′ so ry,	ċor rupt′ i ble,	de struċt′ i ble,
il lus′ tri *ous*,	in ċum′ ben cy,	in dus′ tri *ous*,	pro fund′ i ty,
re sus′ ci tȧte,	vo lupt′ u *ous*:	ag′ ri ċult′ *ure*,	hor′ ti ċult′ *ure*.
drom′ e da ry:	ef front′ e ry.		

Dictation Exercises.

1. His voluptuous life rendered him vulnerable to pulmonary attacks. During his incumbency, the president favored sumptuary laws. That matter, though combustible, is not destructible. The body is corruptible. Did that industrious man resuscitate your drowned friend? You calumniate those men, if you say they adulterate food. He had the effrontery to claim my dromedary, or Arabian camel.

IV. Miscellaneous Exercises.

ACCENT IN CERTAIN WORDS.

Dissyllables, when used as nouns or adjectives, that have the accent on the *first* syllable; and when used as verbs, on the *second*. A few dissyllables, which are at once nouns and adjectives, are distinguished by accenting the nouns on the *first* syllable and the adjectives on the *last*.

1.	Ab′ sent,	ab sĕnt′:	ȧb′ straċt,	ab straċt′:	
ȧċ′ cent,	aċ ċent′:	ȧf′ fix,	af fix′:	ȧug′ ment,	
aug mĕnt′:	ȧu′ gust,	au gŭst′:	ċĕm′ ent,	ce mĕnt′:	
ċŏl′ le*ague*,	ċol lè*ague*′:	ċŏl′ leċt,	ċol lĕċt′:	ċŏm′ paċt,	
ċom pȧċt′:	ċŏm′ pound,	ċom pound′:	ċŏn′ cert,	ċon cĕrt′.	
2	Cŏn′ ċrĕte,	ċon ċrète′:	ċŏn′ duċt,	ċon dŭċt′:	
ċŏn′ fine,	ċon fine′:	ċŏn′ fliċt,	ċon flĭċt′:	ċŏn′ sĕrve,	
ċon sĕrve′:	ċŏn′ test,	ċon tĕst′:	ċŏn′ traċt,	ċon trȧċt′:	
ċŏn′ trȧst,	ċon trȧst′:	ċŏn′ vĕrse,	ċon vĕrse′:	ċŏn′ vert,	
ċon vĕrt′:	ċŏn′ viċt,	ċon vĭċt′:	ċŏn′ voy,	ċon voy′.	
3.	Dĕs′ ert,	de sĕrt′:	dĕs′ ċant,	des ċȧnt′:	
dĭ′ ġest,	di ġĕst′:	ĕs′ ċort,	es ċort′:	ĕs′ say,	

es sa*y*′: ĕx′ port, ex pŏrt′: ĕx′ tract, ex trăct′:
fĕr′ ment, fer mĕnt′: frė′ quent, fre quĕnt′: găl′ lant,
gal lănt′: ĭm′ port, im pŏrt′: ĭm′ press, im prĕs*s*′:
ĭn′ cense, in cĕnse′: ĭn′ crease, in crė*ase*′: ĭn′ stinct,
in stĭnct′: ĭn′ sult, in sŭlt′: ĭn′ ter dict, in ter dĭct′.

4. Min ute (mĭn′ it), mi nūte′: ŏb′ ject,
ob jĕct′: pĕr′ fume, per fūme′: prė′ fix: pre fix′:
prĕm′ ise, pre mīse′: prĕs′ ent, pre sĕnt′: prŏd′ uce,
pro dūce′: prŏg′ ress, pro grĕs*s*′: prŏj′ ect, pro jĕct′:
prō′ test, pro tĕst′.

5. Rĕb′ el, re bĕl′: rĕĕ′ ord, re cord′:
rĕf′ use, re fūse′: rė′ tail, re tāil′: sŭb′ ject,
sub jĕct′: sur′ name, sur nāme′: sur vey (sĕr′ vā),
sur vey′: tor′ ment, tor mĕnt′: trăns′ fer, trans fĕr′:
trăns′ port, trans pŏrt′: ŭp′ start, ŭp stârt′.

Dictation Exercises.

1. Why does your *ab'sent* friend *absent* himself? Did he *abstract* an *abstract* of your speech from the desk? Note the mark of *accent*, and *accent* the right syllable. *Affix* an *affix* to that word. Secure an *augment* to the army. Rain *augments* the stream. In *Au'gust*, the *august'* writer entered into a *com'pact* to prepare a *compact'* discourse. Buy some *cem'ent*, and *cement* the glass. If we *colleague*, my *colleague* will do the speaking. Read the *collect*. *Collect* the taxes. *Compound* the drugs. Man is a *compound* of flesh and spirit. Attend the *concert*. *Concert* measures.

2. Gold is a porous *concrete*. Blood *concretes* in a bowl. His *conduct* was good. *Conduct* your affairs with prudence. The army will not pass the confines of the state. *Confine* the criminal. The *conflict* was bloody. The laws *conflict*. The *conserve* is good. *Conserve* the fruit. The *contest* was perilous. *Contest* the claim. The *contract* is void. Moisture *contracts* a rope. Observe the *contrast* between a well-bred man and a clown. The shrub *contrasts* finely with the oak. *Converse* with each other. Hold *converse* with nature.

mûte, ůp, fůll.—ċ as k ; ġ as j ; ṅ as ng ; ṡ as z ; ḋ as sh ; ṫhis ; azure.

Convert ice into water. The *convert* is zealous. *Convict* the *convict* of his error. The *convoy* will *convoy* the fleet.

3. *Desert* us not in the *desert*. The bird sung her *descant*. People *descant* on your acts. Read the *digest*. *Digest* your reply. The *escort* will *escort* the king. Did he *essay* to write an *essay?* They will *export* our *exports*. Read an *extract*. *Extract* a tooth. Beer will *ferment*, if you put a *ferment* into it. He made *frequent* visits to the fort. He *frequents* dram-shops. The *gallant* youth will *gallant* the lady. Do you understand the *import* of his words? We *import* teas. *Impress* that fact on his mind. The age bears his *impress*. Earnest prayer is an *incense* that can never *incense* Deity. My *increase* is taken to *increase* your wealth. *Instinct*, not reason, rendered the herd *instinct* with spirit. His *insult* did not move me. Do not *insult* my friend. That *interdict* is just. Our laws should *interdict* the sale of rum.

4. Within a *minute*, I will find a *minute* piece of gold. If you remove that *object*, I will not *object* to the place. *Perfume* the room with rich *perfume*. *Prefix* a *prefix* to that word. One *premise* is false. I *premise* these remarks that you may know why I *present* this subject on the *present* occasion. The farmer will *produce produce* enough for his family. If that *project* fail, he will *project* another. The ships *progress*. He is commended for his *progress* in learning. He *protests* against your vote. The *protest* of the minority was not respected.

5. Why did that *rebel rebel?* *Record* the name. The *records* are lost. Did he *refuse* to accept the *refuse* papers? *Retail* the goods I bought at *retail*. That *subject* of discussion would *subject* you to annoyance. If he desire a *surname*, I will *surname* him Simple. He took a *survey* of the harbor. *Survey* the land. Avoid the place of *torment*. *Torment* me not. *Transfer* your right to the land. Is the *transfer* legal? *Transport* that upstart in the first *transport* that sails.

NAMES OF PERSONS.

I. Males.

1	Aa ron	(år′ un),	A′ bel,	A bi′ el,
A bi′ jah,	Ab′ ner,	A′ bra ham,	Ad′ am,	A dol′ phus,
Al′ bert,	Al ex an der	(ål′ egz ån′ der),	Al′ fred,	Al′ ġer non,
Al′ mon,	A lon′ zo,	Al′ phe us,	Al′ vin,	Am′ a så,

Am′ broše,	A′ mos,	An′ drew,	An′ *th*o ny,	A pol′ los,
Ar′ chi bald,	Ar′ nold,	Ar′ te mas,	Ar′ thur,	A′ så,
A′ saph,	Ash′ er,	Au gus′ tus.		
2.	Bald′ win,	Bar′ na bas,	Baś′ il,	Ben′ e dict,
Ben′ ja min,	Ben ȯ′ nĭ,	Be ri′ ah,	Bẽr′ nârd,	Bẽr′ tram,
Be thû′ el,	Cæ′ sar,	Ca′ leb,	Cal′ vin,	Cẽ′ cil,
Ce′ phas,	Chârleś,	C*h*ris′ to pher,	Clâr′ ence,	Clâu*de*,
Clẽm′ ent,	Con′ rad,	Con′ stant,	Cȯn′ stan tine,	Cor nẽ′ li us,
Criś′ pin,	Cuth′ bert,	Cȳr′ il,	Cy′ rus,	Dan′ i el,
Da ri′ us,	Da′ vid,	Dex′ ter,	Dȯn′ ald,	Dun can
(dungk′ an).				
3.	Eb′ en e′ zer,	Ed′ gar,	Ed′ mund,	Ed′ ward,
Ed′ win,	Eg′ bert,	E′ le â′ zar,	E′ lĭ,	E lĭ′ ab,
E li′ as,	E lĭ′ hu,	E li′ jah,	E lĭ′ pha let,	E li′ shâ,
El′ mer,	Em′ e ry,	E′ noc*h*,	E′ nos,	E′ phra im,
E ras′ tus,	Er′ nest,	E′ than,	*Eû*′ ġene,	*Eû*s′ tace,
E ze′ ki el,	Ez′ ra.			
4.	Fe′ lix,	Fẽr′ di nand,	Fer nan′ do,	Fes′ tus,
Frân cis,	Frâńk,	Fraŭk′ lin,	Fred′ er ic,	Geor*ge*,
Gid′ e on,	Gil′ bert,	Giles	(jilz),	Gȯd′ frey,
Gȯd′ win,	Greg′ o ry,	Gus tâ′ vus,	G*uy*,	Han′ ni bal,
Hâr′ old,	Hen′ ry,	Hẽr′ bert,	Hẽr′ man,	Hez′ e ki′ ah,
Hi′ ram,	Ho′ mer,	Hȯr′ ace,	Ho ra tio	(hȯ rā′ shĭ ȯ),
Ho še′ å,	Hu′ bert,	Hû*gh*,	Hu′ go,	Humph′ rey.
5.	Ic*h*′ a bod,	I′ râ,	I′ śâa*c*,	I sa iah
(ī zā′ yå),	Iś′ ra el,	Iv an	(īv′ an),	Ja′ bez,
Ja′ cob,	Ja′ ĭ rus,	Jame*s*,	Ja′ red,	Ja′ son,
Jâs′ per,	Jā′ van,	Jed′ e di′ ah,	Jer e mi′ ah,	Jer′ e my,
Jer ȯme′,	Jes′ se,	Job,	Jo′ el,	J*o*h′n,
Jo′ nah,	Jo′ nas,	Jȯn′ a than,	Jo′ seph,	Josh′ u å,
Jo si′ ah,	Jû′ tham,	Jû′ dah,	Jû′ lĭ an,	Ju′ li us,
Jus′ tin,	Jûs′ tus.			
6.	Lā′ ban,	Lân′ ce lot,	Lam′ bert,	Lâ*w*′ rence,
Laz′ a rus,	Le ân′ der,	Lem′ u el,	L*eo*n′ ard,	Le ȯn′ ĭ das,
Le′ vi,	Lew is	(lȯ′ is),	Lĭ′ o nel,	Lo ren′ zo,
Lû′ bin,	Lu ci us	(lû′ shĭ us),	Lûke,	Lu′ ther,
Mar′ ȯus,	Mark,	Mâr′ ma dûke,	Mat thew	(mâth′ thu),

Mat thi as	(măth thĭ' as),	Mău' rĭce,	Mar' tin,	Mĕr' e dĭth,
Mĭ' ċah,	Mĭ' ċha el,	Mo' ṡeṡ.		
7.	Nă' hum,	Na pō' le on,	Nă' than,	Na thăn' i el,
Ne' hĕ mi' ah,	Niċh' o las,	Nō' ah,	Nor' man,	O' ba dī' ah,
O' bed,	Oċ tă' vĭ ŭs,	Ol' i ver,	Or lăn' do,	Os' ċar.
O zī' as,	Pat' rick,	Paul,	Pe' leg,	Pe' ter,
Phĭ lăn' der,	Phĭ lē' mon,	Phĭl' ip,	Phin' e as,	Pĭ' us,
Ptŏl' e mў,	Ralph,	Ran' dal,	Răph' a el,	Răy' mond,
Rėġ' i nald,	Reu ben	(rō' bĕn),	Rich' ard,	Rob' ert,
Rŏd' er ĭċ,	Rŏġ' er,	Rō' land,	Ru fus	(rō' fus),
Ru pert	(rō' pert).			
8.	Săl' mon,	Sam' son,	Sam' u el,	Săul,
Sē' bă,	Se bās' tian,	Se re' nus,	Seth,	Sĭġ' is mund,
Sī' las,	Sĭl vă' nus,	Sil vĕs' ter,	Sim' e on,	Sī' mon,
Sol' o mon,	Ste phen	(Stē' vn),	Syd' ney,	Thad' de us,
The' o dore,	The oph' il us,	Thē' ron,	Thŏm' as,	Tim' o thy,
Tī' tus,	Ur ban	(ĕr băn),	U rī' ah,	Vĕl' en tine,
Vin' cent,	Viv' i an,	Wal' ter,	Win' fred,	Zab' di el,
Zaċ ċhe' us,	Zaċh' a rī' ah,	Zaċh' a ry.		

II. Females.

1.	Ab' i gaĭl,	A' dă,	Ad' a line,	Ad' e lă,
A de' li ă,	Ag' a thă,	Ag' nes,	Al ber' tă,	Al' ex ăn' dră,
Al' ice,	Al mĭ' ră,	A măn' dă,	A me' li ă,	A' my,
An' a bel,	An gĕl' i ċă,	An' ge ll' na.	Ann,	An' nă,
Anne,	Ar' a bel' la,	Au gŭs' tă,	Au rō' ră,	Băr' ba ră,
Bē' a trice,	Be lin' dă,	Bĕr' thă,	Bet' sey,	Blănche,
Briḋg' et.				
2.	Căr' o line,	Căth' a rine,	Ce lĕs' tine,	Cē' li ă,
Chăr' i ty,	Char lotte	(shăr' lot),	Chlō' e,	Chris ti na
(krĭs tē' nă),	Cic' e ly,	Clăr' ă,	Cla ris' sa,	Clem en ti na,
(klĕm ĕn tē' nă),	Cŏn' stance,	Co' ră,	Cor de' li ă,	Cor ne' li ă,
Cyn' thi ă,	Deb' o rah,	De' li ă,	Do' ră,	Dor' ċas,
Dŏr' o thy,	Dru sil la	(drō sil' lă),	E' dith,	El' e a nor,
El' i nor,	E ll' zā,	E liz' a beth,	El' lă,	El' len,
El vĭ' ră,	Em' mă,	Em' i ly,	Em' e line,	Es' ther,

Ĕu gĕ′ ni å,	*Ĕu* gĕ′ nĭe,	*Eu*′ nice,	*Ĕu* phĕ′ mi å,	E′ vå,
E van′ ġe lĭne,	Ev′ e lĭne.			
3.	Fȧ́ith,	Fan′ ny,	Flo′ ra,	Fran′ ceṡ,
Fred′ er ĭ′ cå,	Ger al dine	(jẽr′ al dĭn),	Ger trude	(gẽr′ trōd),
Grace,	Han′ nȧ́h,	Har′ ri et,	Hel′ en,	Hen′ ri et′ tå,
Hes′ ter,	Ho nō′ rå,	Hope,	I′ då,	I′ nez,
I rĕ′ ne,	Iṡ′ a bel′ la,	Jane,	Ja nĕt′,	Jo seph ine
(jō′ zef ĭn),	Ju′ dith,	Ju′ li å,	Lȧu′ rå,	La vĭn′ i å,
Lĕ o nō′ rå,	Le ti ti a	(le tĭsh′ ĭ å),	Lil′ i an,	Lil′ ly,
Lo rĭn′ då,	Lou is a	(lō e′ zå),	Lu cin′ då,	Lu cre tia
(lu krē′ shĭ å),	Lu′ cy,	Lȳd′ i a.		
4.	Mȧ′ bel,	Mad′ e lĭne,	Mar′ ga ret,	Ma rĭ′ å,
Mȧr′ i on,	Ma′ ry,	Mar′ tha,	Ma tĭl′ då,	Mȧud,
Mĕl′ i cent,	Me lĭs′ sȧ,	Mĕr′ cy,	Mĭl′ dred,	Min′ nå,
Mi ran′ då,	Nȧn′ cy,	Nō′ rå,	Ol′ ive,	O phē′ lĭ å,
Pa tience	(pȧ′ shĕns),	Pau line	(på lēn′),	Phē′ be,
Pol′ ly,	Pris cĭl′ lå,	Pru dence	(prō′ dĕns),	Ra′ chel,
Re bec′ cȧ,	Rho′ dȧ,	Ruth	(rōth),	Sal′ ly,
Sa′ rah,	So phĭ′ å,	Stĕl′ lå,	Su′ ṡan,	Vic to′ ri a,
Vi′ o lå,	Vĭv′ i an,	Win′ i frĕd,	Ze nō′ bi å.	

RULES FOR SPELLING.

1. Words of one syllable ending in *f*, *l*, or *s*, preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant; as, staff, mill.

EXCEPTIONS.—As, gas, has, was, clef, yes, his, if, is, this, of, us, pus, thus.

2. Words of one syllable ending in any other consonant than *f*, *l*, or *s*, do not double the final letter; as, fan, sun.

EXCEPTIONS.—Add, burr, butt, buzz, ebb, egg, err, fuzz, inn, odd.

3. Words of one syllable, and words accented on the last syllable, when they end with a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, double their consonant before an additional syllable that begins with a vowel; as, rob, robber; commit, committee.

EXCEPTIONS.—When the derivative retains not the accent of the

root, the final consonant is not always doubled; as, prefer', preference. *X*, *z*, and *k* are never doubled in English words. Words derived from *gas* have only one *s*; as, gas, gas'es.

4. A final consonant, when it is not preceded by a single vowel, or when the accent is not on the last syllable, remains single before an additional syllable; as, toil, toiling; peril, perilous.

5. Words of one syllable and English verbs end not with *c*, but take *ck* for double; as, rock, attack: but, in general, words derived from the learned languages need not the *k*, and common use discards it; as, music, public.

Exceptions.—Arc, lac, orc, zinc.

6. Words ending with any double letter, preserve it double before any additional termination not beginning with the same letter; as, see, seeing; hill, hilly; skill, skillful.

7. Words ending with any double letter, preserve it double in all words formed from them by means of prefixes; as, see, foresee; spell, misspell; roll, unroll.

8. Words of more than one syllable that end in *l*, except these that are formed from monosyllables ending in *ll*, terminate with a single *l*; as, excel, control.

9. Primitive words ending in a silent *e*, omit *e* before an additional syllable beginning with a vowel; as, remove, removal; idle, idling.

Exceptions.—Words ending in *ce* or *ge*, retain the *e* before *able* or *ous*; as, trace, traceable. The *e* is retained in verbs ending in *oe* and *ee*; as, shoe, shoeing; see, seeing. Singe, swinge, and tinge retain the *e* when followed by *ing*; as, singe, singeing.

10. Primitive words ending in silent *e* usually retain *e* before an additional syllable beginning with a consonant; as, pale, paleness; change, changeful.

Exceptions.—Awful, argument, abridgment, acknowledgment, duly, judgment, truly, wholly.

11. Primitive words ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant,

change the *y* into *i* before any termination but *'s*, or one commencing with *i*; as, merry, merrier; pity, pitiless.

Exceptions.—The *y* is retained in words derived from *dry* and *shy*; as, dry, dryly; shy, shyness.

12. Primitive words ending in *y*, preceded by a vowel, do not change *y* into *i* before additional terminations; as, day, days; joy, joyful. When *ing* is added to words ending in *y*, the *y* is retained; as, defy, defying.

Exceptions.—Daily, laid, lain, paid, said, saith.

13. Compound words usually retain the spelling of the simple words which compose them; as, horse-man, shell-fish.

Exceptions.—In permanent compounds, or in derivative words of which they are not the *roots*, the words *full* and *all* drop one *l*; as, handful, fulfill, always, withal: in temporary compounds they retain both; as, full-eyed, chock-full, all-wise, save-all. When used as a prefix, *miss* drops one *s*; as, misspell. In the names of days, the word *mass* drops one *s*; as, Christmas. Pastime drops an *s*. Shepherd, wherever, and whosever, drop an *e*; and wherefore and therefore assume one.

Require pupils to give reasons, in accordance with the rules and exceptions, for the manner in which the words are spelled in the following

Dictation Exercises.

1. If his stiff staff and the muff be at the mill, I will get them as I pass. This class is full. Burn the gas. If you hiss, puss will run off.

2. My son ate an egg in the inn. If he add the numbers, he will not err. That odd lad has fuzz on his coat.

3. A robber robbed the foppish squatter. It is his preference that you commit the business to a committee. After his acquittal, the swimmer owned that he committed the crime.

4. I visited the toiling mechanic. The violist made a perilous descent. Equalize the labor.

5. I found some zinc on the wreck. He broke the rack on a rock. The maniac will attack you. The public like music.

6. The wooer passed many blissful moments. The pasture is hilly, and almost grassless. He acted oddly, and spoke gruffly. My agreeable friend noticed your recklessness and embarrassment.

7. I foretell, if you recall him, that he will misspell the word. I fore-

see, if you do not repass that house, that he will forestall your purchase, and undersell you.

8. The consul says that the leader of that cabal' is a rebel. I will control the damsel until you arrange the contract. That logical argument will dispel her fear, and render her mind tranquil.

9. Though the conduct of that admirable and adorable girl be blamable, I do not deem it advisable to censure her. The scene is imaginable, describable, and com'parable. The question is debatable, and the decision reversible. The fire is singeing that valuable dress. That agreeable and peaceable smith is shoeing a manageable and serviceable horse.

10. The life of that nameless man was peaceful. That careless and graceless girl acted rudely. What incitement, or encouragement, has he to submit tamely to her management? That lad's idleness and rudeness are wholly chargeable to his parents. Your acknowledgment was duly received. An abridgment of his argument will enable you to form a correct judgment. To me, the approach of death is truly awful.

11. His pitiful ambition happily provoked her merriment. Her giddiness and merciless conduct luckily justify my course. Her shyness and the dryness of his remark verified the report.

12. Her betrayer delayed his return. His boyish freaks destroyed my enjoyment. What he said, when verifying the statement, was edifying. He paid his debts daily. While occupying my house, he is multiplying my troubles.

13. The horseman found the snow knee-deep. The innkeeper will buy shell-fish. I found six handfuls of plums under the plum-tree. Always fulfill the laws of the all-wise Lawgiver. Do not misspell the following words: Christmas, pastime, shepherd, wherever, whosever, wherefore, therefore.

PREFIXES.[1]

A PREFIX is a word, or part of a word, placed before another to form with it a new word.

[1] Pupils should be required to thoroughly master the following Prefixes and Affixes; the Teacher carefully explaining *how* they modify or alter the meaning of the words here given. Short lessons should be assigned; and pupils should change, for each recitation, a given number of primitive words, with which they are familiar, into derivatives, introducing them into sentences in such a manner as to illustrate their meaning and use.

åge, åt, årt, åll, båre, åsk; mè, ênd, êrr; îce, în; ôld, ôn, dô.

A Prefix usually changes or increases the meaning of a word before which it is placed; as UN, *not*, in *un*holy, which means *not* holy; though it is sometimes used to make a word more *euphonious*, or agreeable in sound, without changing the meaning; as UN in *un*loose—loose and unloose meaning the same thing.

I. SAXON OR ENGLISH PREFIXES.

A means *at*, *in*, or *on;* as, *a*far, *at* a far or great distance; *a*bed, *in* bed; *a*shore, *on* the shore.

BE, *to make*, *before;* as, *be*dim, *to make* dim; *be*speak, to speak (for) *before*.

EN or EM, *in*, *into*, *on;* also, *to make;* as, *en*camp, to form *into* a camp; *en*roll, to place *on* a roll; *en*able, *to make* able. EM is another form of EN; as, *em*brace.

FOR, *not;* as *for*bid, to bid *not* to do.

FORE, *before;* as, *fore*tell, to tell at a time *before*.

IM, IN, *to make;* *im*bitter, *to make* bitter; *in*sure, *to make* sure.

MIS, *bad*, *defective*, *wrong;* *mis*conduct, *bad* or *defective* conduct; *mis*call, to call by a *wrong* name.

OUT, *beyond*, *more*, *out;* as, *out*live, to live *beyond* another's time; *out*bid, to bid *more* than another; *out*spread, to spread *out*, or open.

OVER, *above*, *beyond;* as, *over*charge, to charge or fill *above* the proper quantity; *over*reach, to reach *beyond*.

UN, *not*, *to loose*, *to undo;* as, *un*lucky, *not* lucky; *un*hand, *to loose* from the hand.

UP, *upward;* as, *up*heave, to throw *upward*.

WITH, *against*, *from;* as, *with*stand, to stand *against;* *with*hold, to hold *from*.

II. LATIN PREFIXES.

A, AB, ABS, *away*, *from;* as, *ab*stract, to draw *away;* *a*vert, to turn *from*.

AD, *to;* as, *ad*vert, to turn *to*. AD becomes AC, AG, AL, AP, &c., according as the word to which it is prefixed begins with *c*, *g*, *l*, &c.

ANTE, *before ;* as, *ante*date, to date *before.*

ANTI, *against ;* as, *anti*slavery, *against* slavery.

CIRCUM, CIRCU, *about, round ;* as, *circum*volve, to roll *round ; circu*it, going *about.*

CIS, *on this side ;* as, *cis*alpine, *on this side* of the Alps.

CON, *together, with ;* as, *con*join, to join *together ; con*form, to comply *with.* CON sometimes becomes CO, COG, COL, COM, and COR.

CONTRA, *against ;* as, *contra*dict, to speak *against.* CONTRO and COUNTER are other forms of CONTRA ; as, *contro*vert, to turn *against ; counter*act, to act *against.*

DE, *down, from ;* as, *de*press, to press *down ; de*duce, to draw *from.*

DI, DIF, DIS, *away, deprive of, asunder, not ;* as, *di*vert, to turn *away ; dis*arm, *to deprive of* arms ; *dis*join, to part *asunder ; dis*please, *not* to please.

E, EX, *out ;* as, eject, to cast *out ; ex*pel, to drive *out.* EC, EF, and EL are other forms of EX.

EXTRA, *beyond ;* as, *extra*ordinary, *beyond* the ordinary.

IN, IG, IL, IM, IR, before verbs, signify, *in, into ;* but before *adjectives, not ;* as, *in*hale, to breathe *in ; im*mure, to wall *in ; in*duce, to lead *into ; in*correct, *not* correct ; *il*legal, *not* legal.

INTER, *between ;* as, *inter*vene, to come *between ; inter*pose, to place *between.*

INTRO, *in, into ;* as, *intro*duce, to lead *into*, to bring *in.*

JUXTA, *nigh to ;* as, *juxta*position, a position *nigh to* some thing.

OB, with its forms OC, OF, OP, means *against, in the way of ;* as, *ob*trude, to thrust *against ; op*pose, to place *against ; oc*cur, to come *in the way of.*

PER, *through ;* as, *per*vade, to go *through.*

POST, *after ;* as, *post*script, written *after.*

PRE, PRÆ, *before ;* as, *pre*judge, to judge *before.*

PRETER, *beyond, past ;* as, *preter*natural, *beyond* what is natural.

PRO, *forth, forward, for ;* as, *pro*duce, bring *forth ; pro*gress, to go *forward ; pro*noun, *for* a noun.

RE, *again, back;* as, *re*load, to load *again;* *re*cede, to go *back.*

RETRO, *backward;* as, *retro*grade, going *backward.*

SE, *aside, apart;* as, *se*duce, to lead *aside* or astray; *se*clude, to confine *apart* from others.

SINE, *without;* as, *sine*cure, *without* care.

SUB, SUBTER, *under;* as, *sub*scribe, to write *under;* *subter*fuge, a flying *under.* SUB is changed to SUC, SUF, SUG, SUP, SUR, and SUS.

SUPER, *above, over;* as, *super*natural, *above* nature; *super*add, to add *over* and *above.*

TRANS, *across, beyond;* as, *trans*port, to carry *across* the sea; *trans*atlantic, *beyond* the Atlantic.

ULTRA, *beyond;* as, *ultra*marine, *beyond* the sea.

III. GREEK PREFIXES.

A, AN, *without;* as, *a*pathy, *without* feeling; *an*archy, *without* government.

AMPHI, *both, on both sides;* as, *amphi*bious, living *both* on land and in water.

ANA, *again, through;* as, *ana*baptist, one who baptizes *again;* *ana*tomy, a cutting *through.*

ANTI, *against, opposite to;* as, *anti*christ, *against* Christ; *anti*podes, having feet *opposite* ours; living on the other side of the earth.

APO, *from;* as, *apo*state, one who has gone away *from* his religion.

AUTO, *self;* as, *auto*graph, written by one's *self.*

DIA, *through;* as, *dia*meter, a straight line passing *through* the center of a circle.

EN, EM, *in, on;* as, *en*demic, *in* the people; *em*phasis, a stress of voice *on* a particular word in a sentence.

EPI, *upon;* as, *epi*taph, an inscription *upon* a tomb; *epi*demic, a disease *upon* the people.

HYPER, *beyond, over;* as, *hyper*bolical, exaggerating or diminishing *beyond* the fact; *hyper*critical *over*critical.

Hypo, *under;* as, *hypo*crite, one who keeps *under* or hides his true character.

Meta, *beyond;* as, *meta*phor, a word carried *beyond* its meaning.

Para, *against, like, by the side of;* as, *para*dox, *against* common opinion; *para*dy, an ode *like* another; *para*llel, *by the side of* another.

Peri, *near to, round;* as, *peri*helion, *near to* or *around* the sun; *peri*meter, a line passing *round* a figure.

Syn, sun, syl, sym, *together, with;* as, *syn*od, a coming *together; syl*lable, letters pronounced *together; sym*pathy, feeling *with* or for another.

AFFIXES.

An Affix is a word, or part of a word, placed after another to form with it a new word.

In recitation, the pupil should spell both the radical and the derivative of words assigned by the teacher for the illustration of each lesson, giving the *meaning* of the primitive word, of the Affix, and of both in combination. It should be remembered, however, that Affixes are sometimes only used for the sake of *euphony*, or to lengthen a word, without modifying the meaning.

Able, ible, ble, ile, *that may be;* as, read*able*, *that may be* read; defens*ible*, *that may be* defended.

Aceous, *consisting of, resembling;* as, herb*aceous*, *consisting of* herbs; aren*aceous*, *consisting of* sand.

Acy, *being, state, office;* as, fall*acy*, any thing false, *being* false; prel*acy*, the *office* of a prelate.

Age, *state of*, a *collection*, the *act of;* as, dot*age*, in a *state of* doting; foli*age*, a *collection of* leaves; cart*age*, the *act of* carting.

An, al, ory, ic, id, ine, ile, *belonging to, pertaining to;* Amer*ican*, *belonging to* America; nas*al*, *belonging to* the nose;

rust*ic*, *pertaining to* the country; femin*ine*, *pertaining to* females; puer*ile*, *belonging to* a boy.

Ana, *the sayings of;* as, Johnsoni*ana*, *the sayings of* Johnson.

Ard, *state, character, one who;* as, dot*ard*, one in a *state* of dotage; wiz*ard*, one having the *character* of wisdom of a peculiar kind; drunk*ard*, *one who* drinks.

Ar, *one who;* also, *pertaining to;* as, begg*ar*, *one who* begs; vulg*ar*, *pertaining to* the common people.

Ary, *relating to, one who is;* as, milit*ary*, *relating to* soldiers; advers*ary*, *one who is* adverse.

Ary, ery, ory, *a place for, a collection of;* as, herb*ary*, *a place for* herbs; rook*ery*, *a collection of* rooks; dormit*ory*, *a place for* sleeping.

Ate, *to make;* as, termin*ate*, *to make* an end; renov*ate*, *to make* new.

Dom, *possessions of, state;* as, duke*dom*, the *possessions of* a duke; free*dom*, *state* of being free; wis*dom*, *state* or quality of being wise.

Ee, *one who is*, also the *object* of an action; as, absent*ee*, *one who is* absent; less*ee*, *one to whom* a lease is given.

Er, or, *one who*, the *agent* in action; as, accus*er*, *one who* accuses; contribut*or*, the *person who* contributes. Eer is another form of er: as, mountain*eer*, *one who* lives on the mountains.

En, *made of, consisting of, to make;* as, wood*en*, *made of* wood; gold*en*, *made of* gold, or resembling what is made of gold; straight*en*, *to make* straight; bright*en*, *to make* bright.

Ence, *state of being;* also denotes *continuance of action;* as, turbul*ence*, *state of being* turbulent; confid*ence*, confiding in, *the act* of confiding in; cad*ence*, *falling* or *the action* of falling.

Ent, *one who;* also, *being, state of being;* as, ag*ent*, *one who* acts; confid*ent*, having confidence, *being* sure; flu*ent*, *being in* a flowing *state*, flowing.

Escent, *growing;* essence, *state of growing;* as, convales*cent*,

growing well; convale*scence* *state of growing, having grown* well.

Et, let, *little;* as, cask*et*, a *little* cask; leaf*let*, a *little* leaf.

Ety, ty, *state of being;* as, satie*ty*, *state of being* full or satisfied: pover*ty*, *state of being* poor.

Ess, denotes the feminine gender; as, lion*ess*, princ*ess*.

Ful, *full of;* as, hope*ful*, *full of* hope; health*ful*, *full of* health.

Fy, *to make;* as, puri*fy*, *to make* pure; forti*fy*, *to make* strong.

Hood, *state, office;* as, priest*hood*, the *office* or *state* of a

[illegible] Fies boy*hood*, *state of* being a boy.

cle, *lit-* as, parti*cle*, a *little* part; tuber*cle*, a *little* tumor.

the cie- the art; as, accoust*ics*, the *science* of sound; [illegible]nthe*tics*, the *science* of measurement.

Ize, size, *to make, to give;* as, fertil*ize*, *to make* fertile; magnet*ize*, *to give* the property of a magnet.

Ish, *a little, like;* as, black*ish*, *a little* black; churl*ish*, *like* a churl; round*ish*, a little round. Also, *to make, to supply;* as, furn*ish*, *to supply* furniture; cher*ish*, to *make* cheerful.

Ism, *doctrine, idiom, party, peculiarity, sect;* as, Calvin*ism*, the *party* or *doctrine* of Calvin; Latin*ism*, an *idiom* of the Latin language; vulgar*ism*, the *peculiarity* of the vulgar.

Ist, *one skilled in;* as, lingu*ist*, *one skilled in* languages; flor*ist*, one who *cultivates* flowers.

Ite, a *descendant*, a *follower;* as, Israel*ite*, *a descendant* of Israel; Jacob*ite*, *a follower* of (Jacobus) James. Also, *having*, and *one who;* as, defin*ite*, fin*ite*, *having* an end; favor*ite*, *one who* is in favor.

Ive, denotes an *active quality;* as, mot*ive*, *moving;* persuas*ive*, having the *quality* of persuading. It also denotes *state* or *condition;* as, capt*ive*, one in a *state* of captivity.

Kin, *little;* as, man*kin*, a *little* man; lamb*kin*, a *little* lamb.

Less, *without;* as, thought*less*, *without* thought.

Like, *resembling, like;* as, god*like*, *resembling* a god.

Ling, *little;* as, dar*ling*, *little* dear Its signification is similar

to that of CLE, EL, ET, LET, OCK; as, satch*el*, a *little* sack; pock*et*, a *little* poke.

LY, *like, manner;* as, man*ly*, *like* a man; brave*ly*, in a brave *manner;* happi*ly*, in a happy *manner.*

MENT, *the act of doing, state;* as, banish*ment*, *the act of* banishing; content*ment*, *the state of being* contented.

MONY, *state of being, the thing done;* as, acri*mony*, *state of being* sharp; testi*mony*, *the thing* testified.

NESS, *state of being, quality;* as, blessed*ness*, *state of being* blessed; white*ness*, *quality* of being whit

OUS, OSE, *full of;* as, dangerous, *full of* dang

of words.

RICK, *jurisdiction*; as, bishop*rick*, the *jurisdiction* of a bishop.

SHIP, *office, state;* as, clerk*ship*, *office* of a clerk; fellow*ship*, the *office* of a fellow, the *state* of being on *equal* or friendly terms.

SOME, *full of;* as, trouble*some*, *full of* trouble.

TIDE, *time;* as, noon*tide*, noon*time.*

TUDE, *state, quality;* grati*tude*, *state* of being grateful; prompti*tude*, *quality* of promptness.

ULE, *small;* as, glob*ule*, a *small* globe.

WARD, *toward;* as, west*ward*, *toward* the west; heaven*ward*, *toward* heaven.

URE, *that which does, the thing done;* as, legislat*ure*, *that which makes* the laws; investit*ure*, *the thing* invested; capt*ure*, *the thing* taken, or *manner* of taking.

Y, *consisting of, full of;* as, sand*y*, *consisting of* sand; blood*y*, *full of* blood.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

1. The first word of every piece of writing should begin with a capital letter.

2. The first word of every sentence should begin with a capital letter; as, The rose is beautiful. Is the lily beautiful?

mûte, ûp, fûll.—ċ as k; ġ as j; ṅ as ng; ṡ as z; ċh as sh; this; azure.

3. The first word of every line of poetry should begin with a capital letter; as,

> Innocent child and snow-white flower!
> Well are ye paired in your opening hour.

4. Names of the Deity and of Jesus Christ should begin with a capital letter; as, God, Lord, the All-wise; the Messiah, the Anointed, the Son.

5. Titles of honor and respect, either addressed to persons in exalted stations or descriptive of them, usually begin with capital letters; as, My Lord, my Lady, respected Friend; Her Majesty, the President of the United States.

6. Proper names and adjectives derived from them should begin with a capital letter; as, James and Henry are English boys. William wears French boots.

7. The pronoun *I*, and interjection *O*, should always be capitals.

8. The names of the months and the days of the week should always begin with a capital letter; as, January, Monday.

9. The names of inanimate beings, when used to represent persons, should begin with capitals; as,

> The Winter is cold, the Winter is gray,
> But he hath not a sound on his tongue to-day:
> The son of the stormy Autumn, he
> Totters about on a palsied knee.

10. The first word of an example, and of a quotation, when it is in a direct form, should begin with a capital letter; as, His reply was: "I love my country."

11. The nouns and principal words in the title of a book should begin with a capital letter; as, "Aids to English Composition."

12. The subject of a composition, or any words to which it is desired to give importance, should commence with a capital letter; as, His letter was with regard to the Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives.

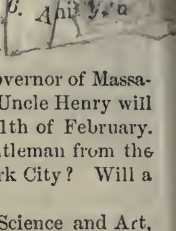
åge, åt, årt, åll, bâre, åsk; mè, ênd, êrr; îce, în; ôld, ôn, dô.

Dictation Exercises.

1, 2. Be bold in spirit. Indulge no doubts; for they are traitors. There is always a right and a wrong; and, if you ever doubt, be sure you take not the wrong.

3, 4. To God the Father's throne
Your highest honors raise;
Glory to God the Son;
To God the Spirit, praise;
With all our powers, Eternal King,
Thy name we sing, while faith adores.

If in the darksome wild I stray,
Be Thou my Light, be Thou my W...
No foes, no violence, I fear,
No harm, while Thou, my God, art near.



5–8. Professor Longfellow and His Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts will address the meeting. Brother James and Uncle Henry will dine with us at the American Hotel on Tuesday, the 11th of February. O, that I could merit, dear Sir, your friendship! A gentleman from the East visited the city of London. Did he visit New York City? Will a Christian labor on New Year's Day?

9, 10. The Sun walks upon the blue sea-waters. Science and Art, and Learning pale, all crown my thoughts with flowers. Winter weds with Spring. The tyrant Tempest is coming. Arise, and shake off your tears, Ashes and Oaks of a thousand years. The words, literally translated, were these: "The winds roared, and the rains fell, when the poor white man, faint and weary, came and sat under our tree."

11, 12. I have read "Prescott's History of Mexico." "Gray's Elegy in a Country Churchyard" is perhaps the finest poem of the kind in the English or any other language. His speech was with regard to the Effects of the Reformation.

MARKS USED IN WRITTEN LANGUAGE.

1. The Comma [,] marks the smallest division of a sentence, and usually represents the shortest pause.

2. The Semicolon [;] separates such parts of a sentence as are somewhat less closely connected than those divided by a comma, and represents a longer pause.

3. The Colon [:] separates parts of a sentence less connected than those which are divided by a semicolon, and represents a longer pause.

4. The Period [.] is placed at the close of a declarative sentence, and usually represents a full stop. It must be used after every abbreviated word; as, Geo. Stevens, Esq.

5. The Interrogation Point [?] shows that a question is asked; as, Do you love flowers?

6. The Exclamation Point [!] is placed after words that express surprise, astonishment, admiration, and other strong feelings; as, "Alas, my noble boy! that thou shouldst die!"

7. The Dash [—] is used when a sentence breaks off abruptly; when there is an unexpected turn in sentiment; and when a long or significant pause is required.

8. Marks of Parenthesis ( ) are used when an expression which interrupts the progress of a sentence is introduced; as, I have seen charity (if charity it may be called) insult with an air of pity.

9. Brackets [ ] are chiefly used to inclose words that serve to explain one or more words of a sentence, or to point out a reference; as, Washington [the Father of his Country] made this remark. You will find an account of the creation in the Bible. [See Genesis, chap. i.]

10. Marks of Quotation [" "] are used to show that the real or supposed words of an author, or a speaker, are quoted; as, Socrates said, "I believe that the soul is immortal." These marks may be omitted when the matter taken is not given in the exact words of the author; as, Socrates said that he believed in the immortality of the soul.

11. The Index, or Hand [☞], points out a passage for special attention; as, "☞ All orders will be promptly and carefully attended to."

12. An Apostrophe ['], a mark distinguished from a comma by being placed above the line, denotes the omission of one or more letters; as, 'Tis, for *it is*. It is also used before *s* in the

singular number, and after *s* in the plural, to indicate possession; as, Cora's rose, boys' hats.

13. The Caret [∧] is used only in writing, to point to letters or words above it that were accidentally omitted; as, Let me scrach eyes out!
t his
∧ ∧

14. Marks of Ellipsis [——.... ****] are formed by means of a long dash, or of a succession of periods or stars of various lengths, and are used to indicate the omission of letters in a word, of words in a sentence, or of one or more sentences. Thus, F—— express... a place. Friend C——s is in trouble. "Thou shalt love ... ings; and ... God with all thy heart, ... and thy neighbor ... 7. Thy ... a ... "Charity suffereth long, and is kind; * * * * ... ge, believeth all things, endureth all things."

15. The Hyphen [-] is chiefly used to unite the words of which a compound is formed, when each of them retains its original accent; as, I thank the all'-wise' God for the in'cense-breath'ing morn. It is placed after a syllable ending a line, to show that the remainder of the word begins the next line.

16. The Section [§] is sometimes used to divide books or chapters into smaller portions.

17. The Paragraph [¶] is sometimes used to indicate a paragraph, or subdivision, in writing.

18. Marks of Reference.—The Asterisk, or Star [*], the Obelisk, or Dagger [†], the Double Dagger [‡], the Section [§], Parallel Lines [‖], and the Paragraph [¶], are used, in the order here presented, when references are made to remarks or notes in the margin, at the bottom of the page, or some other part of the book. Letters and figures, however, are now more generally used for marks of reference.

19. The Mackron, or Long [¯], is placed over a vowel to indicate its first or alphabetic sound; as, Rāge, ōld.

20. The Breve, or Short [˘], is placed over a vowel to indicate its second or short sound; as, Hăt, ĕnd, ŏn.

21. The Diæresis [¨] is placed over the latter of two vowels

mûte, ŭp, fûll.—ċ as k; ġ as j; ṅ as ng; ṡ as z; ċh as sh; this; azure.

to show that they are to be pronounced separately; as, Creätor, aërial.

22. The Grave Accent [`] is placed over a single vowel to show that it is not silent, but that it forms a separate syllable as, Blessèd, agèd.

Dictation Exercises.

1. "'Twas certain he could write, and cipher too." Sin, or moral evil, should excite the greatest abhorrence. He, and he only, is worthy of our supreme affections. Sound, sound the tambourine. The mind is [illegible] nows, feels, and thinks. Honor, affluence, and pleasure [illegible] art. The poor and rich, and weak and strong, have all [illegible]. The twin sisters, Piety and Poetry, are wont to dwell together. Speak for, not against, these principles. He who teaches, often learns himself. The eye that sees all things, sees not itself. Boast not, my dear friends, of to-morrow. Come hither, Moor. Shame being lost, all virtue is lost. Such, in general, is the aspect of the country. When beggars die, there are no comets seen. Such as the tree is, such will be the fruit. Man was created to search for truth, to love the beautiful, to desire what is good, and to do the best.

2–4. Passion overcomes shame; boldness, fear; and madness, reason. Economy is no disgrace: for it is better to live on a little than to outlive a great deal. Religion must be the spirit of every hour; but it can not be the meditation of every hour. Every thing grows old; every thing passes away; every thing disappears. Many words are differently spelled in English; as, Inquire, enquire; jail, gaol; skeptic, sceptic. Men's evil manners live in brass: their virtues we write in water. Laziness grows on people: it begins in cobwebs, and ends in iron chains. Every one must, of course, think his own opinions right; for, if he thought them wrong, they would be no longer his opinions: but there is a wide difference between regarding ourselves as infallible, and being firmly convinced of the truth of our creed. The discourse consisted of two parts: in the first was shown the necessity of exercise; in the second, the advantages that would result from it. J. Wm. Webb, jun., Esq., at length became M. D., A. A. S.

5–7. Are there not seasons of spring in the moral world? and is not the present age one of them? You say you will repent to-morrow; but are you sure of to-morrow? Away, all ye ghosts and fiends! to your dark and frightful domains! Alas! those happy days are gone! How beautiful is all this visible world! how beautiful in its action and itself! If you will listen, I will show you—but stop! I do not know that you

wish to know. To pull down the false and to build up the true, and to uphold what there is of truth in the old,—let this be our aim. There are times—they only can understand who have known them—when passion is dumb, and purest love reigns. I see in this world two heaps—one of happiness, and the other of misery.

8–11. Whether writing prose or verse (for a portion of the book is in prose), the author knows both what to blot, and when to stop. Consider (and may the consideration sink deep into your heart!) the fatal consequences of a wicked life. The captain had several men died [who died] in the ship. You must be careful (nothing can be well done without care) not to mistake the proper use of brackets. [See Parker and Fox's Grammar.] "Know thyself" is a useful precept. To one who said, "I do not believe that there is an honest man in the world," another replied, "It is impossible that any one man should know all the world, but quite possible that one may know himself." In the New Testament we have the following words: "Jesus answered the Jews, 'Is it not written in your law,—I said, Ye are gods?'" "☞ No swearing will be permitted in this school."

12–14. If I'd a throne, I'd freely share it with thee. 'Twas sad by fits, by starts 'twas wild. A man's manners often indicate his morals. Men's passions, women's tenderness, and children's joys affect him not. The sun is the poet's and the invalid's friend. Mother's wag, pretty boy, father's sorrow, father's joy. The ox's hide is not good for ladies' gloves. Friend P——s has arrived. I am the Lord thy God. . . . Thou shalt have no other gods before me. Remember the sabbath-day, to keep it holy. * * * * For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, ... and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the sabbath-day, and hallowed it.

15–22. O sāilor-boy, sāilor-boy! pēace to thy sōul! Līfe-gĭving Religion cōnquers kēen-eyed Revĕnge. Sōft-eyed chĕrub-forms around thee plāy. There is a mother-heart in all children, as well as a child-heart in all mothers. To-day or to-morrow, the king will punish that ill-bred, low-minded, self-seeking, gold-worshiping, man-despising crowd. That agèd, mātronly woman found a glow-worm* in her bonnet. I found my day-book† under an apple-tree. The Creätor formed aërial songsters. That blessèd and belovèd child loves every wingèd thing. That learnèd and agèd man says that bird is stripèd or streakèd.

---

* When the first word of a compound ends, and the second begins, with the same letter, they are united by a hyphen; as, Book-keeping, ear-ring.

† The hyphen is used in all compounds ending with the word *tree* or *book;* as, Beech-tree, shop-book.

CHOICE OF PREPOSITIONS.

The idioms of the English language require particular *prepositions* after certain words and phrases; as,

Abhorrence *of.*
Abound *in.*
Abstain *from.*
Accede *to.*
Accompanied *with* or *by.*
Accord *with.*
Accordance *with.*
According *to.*
Accuse *of* or *by.*
Acquaint *with.*
Acquiesce *in.*
Acquit *of.*
Adapt *to.*
Adequate *to.*
Adhere *to.*
Adherence *to.*
Admiration *of.*
Admonish *of.*
Affinity *to.*
Agree *with* or *to.*
Agreeable *to.*
Alienate *from.*
Allude *to.*
Alteration *in.*
Ambitious *of.*
Analogy *between.*
Antipathy *to.*
Arrived *at* or *in.*
Astonished *at.*
Attended *with* or *by.*
Aversion *to.*
Bestow *on* or *upon.*
Boast *of.*
Call *on* or *upon.*
Capacity *for.*
Charge *on* or *with.*
Clear *of.*
Compare *to* or *with.*
Compatible *with.*
Compliance *with.*
Comply *with.*
Confide *in.*
Conformable *to.*
Congenial *to.*
Consonant *to.*
Converse *with.*
Copy *after* or *from.*
Correspond *to* or *with.*
Deficient *in.*
Dependent *on.*
Derogate *from.*
Devolve *on.*
Die *of* or *by.*
Differ *from.*
Different *from.*
Difficult *in.*
Diminution *of.*
Discouragement *to.*
Dissent *from.*
Distinguish *from.*
Eager *in.*
Enamored *of.*
Endeared *to.*
Endowed *with.*
Engage *in.*
Entrance *into.*
Exclusive *of.*
Expert *at* or *in.*
Fawn *on* or *upon.*
Followed *by.*
Foreign *to.*
Frown *on* or *upon.*
Ignorant *of.*
Inculcate *on.*
Independent *of.*
Indifferent *to.*
Inform *of.*
Initiate *in* or *into.*
Insist *on.*
Intent *on.*
Inured *to.*
Inveigh *against.*
Militate *against.*
Mistrustful *of.*
Need *of.*
Observance *of.*
Partake *of.*
Prejudice *against.*
Prejudicial *to.*
Profit *by.*
Proud *of.*
Pursuance *of.*
Pursuant *to.*
Reconcile *to* or *with.*
Recreant *from.*
Regard *to.*
Relevant *to.*
Replete *with.*
Restore *to.*
Swerve *from.*
Sympathy *with.*
True *to.*
Trust *in.*
Versed *in.*
Want *of.*
Worthy *of.*

åge, åt, årt, åll, båre, åsk ; mè, ènd, êrr ; îce, în ; ôld, ôn. dô.

The mistakes that arise from the use of wrong prepositions after these words, are very numerous. The more the distinction in the use and signification of words is weighed and attended to, the more clearly and forcibly shall pupils learn to speak or write. They should be required to construct sentences, embracing all the words in the preceding list, in which both the correct and the incorrect use of prepositions shall be given. To illustrate the manner in which sentences may thus be constructed, we introduce the following

Dictation Exercises.

He was *averse to* [not *from*] such an undertaking. His *abhorrence of* [not *with*] that deed, moved him to *accede to* her request. *Abstain from* the use of rum. He was *accused of* a crime *by* his cousin. Those streams *abound in* fish. *Agree to* what he has done. Actions should *correspond with* words. This thing *corresponds to* that. *Initiate* my son *in* spelling. *Initiate* him *into* our club. She will *die of* a disease ; but he, *by* the sword. I will *trust in* the Lord, though I am not *worthy of* the least of his mercies.

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

A. A. S. Fellow of the American Academy.
A. B. Bachelor of Arts.
Abp. Archbishop.
A. C. Before Christ.
Acct. Account.
A. D. In the year of our Lord.
Æt. Aged.
Ala. Alabama.
A. M. Master of Arts; Before noon ; In the year of the world.
Am. American.
Anon. Anonymous.
Apr. April.
Ark. Arkansas.
Att. Attorney.
Aug. August.
Bbl. Barrel.
B. C. Before Christ.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
Bp. Bishop.
B. V. Blessed Virgin.
C. *or* Cent. A hundred.
Cal. California; Calendar.
Capt. Captain.
Cash. Cashier.
C. E. Canada East; Civil Engineer.
C. J. Chief Justice.
Co. Company ; County.
Col. Colonel ; Colossians.
Coll. College.
Cong. Congress.
Conn. *or* Ct. Connecticut.
Const. Constable.
Cr. Credit *or* Creditor.
Cts. Cents.
C. W. Canada West.
Cwt. A hundred weight.
D. C. District of Columbia.

D. D. Doctor of Divinity,
Dea. Deacon.
Dec. December.
Del. Delaware; Delegate.
Dist. District.
Do. Ditto; the same.
Dolls. Dollars.
Doz. Dozen.
Dr. Debtor; Doctor.
E. East; Earl.
[illegible]ition; Editor.
[illegible]mple.
[illegible] English.
[illegible]quire.
Etc. And so forth.
Exc. Excellency.
Feb. February.
Fig. Figure.
Flor. *or* Fa. Florida.
Fr. France; Francis; French.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Arts.
Ga. Georgia.
Gent. Gentlemen.
Gov. Governor.
H. B. M. His or Her Britannic Majesty.
Hhd. Hogshead.
Hon. Honorable.
H. R. House of Representatives.
H. S. S. Fellow of the Historical Society.
Hund. Hundred.
Ia. Indiana.
Ib. *or* Ibid. In the same place.
Id. The same.
I. e. That is.
I. H. S. Jesus the Saviour of men.
Ill. Illinois.
Incog. Unknown.
Ind. Indiana.
Inst. Instant—the present month.
Int. Interest.
Io. Iowa.
It. Italian; Italy.
J. Judge.
Jan. January.
J. P. Justice of the Peace.
Jr. *or* Jun. Junior.
Kan. Kansas.
Ky. Kentucky.
L. lb. A pound in weight.
L. l. *or* £. A pound sterling.
La. Louisiana.
Lat. Latin; Latitude.
L. C. Lower Canada.
Legis. Legislature.
Lieut. Lieutenant.
LL.D. Doctor of Laws.
Lon. Longitude.
Lou. *or* La. Louisiana.
L. S. Place of the Seal.
M. Marquis; Meridian; Mile; Monsieur; Morning; Thousand.
Maj. Major.
Mass. Massachusetts.
Math. Mathematics.
M. C. Member of Congress.
M. D. Doctor of Physic.
Md. Maryland.
Me. Maine.
Messrs. Gentlemen; Sirs.
Mich. Michigan.
Minn. Minnesota.
Miss. *or* Mi. Mississippi.
Mo. Missouri; Month.

M. P. Member of Parliament.
Mr. Master *or* Mister.
Mrs. Mistress.
MS. Manuscript.
Mt. Mount *or* Mountain.
N. North; Note; Number
N. A. North America.
N. B. Take notice.
N. C. North Carolina.
N. E. Northeast; New England.
Neb. Nebraska.
N. H. New Hampshire.
N. J. New Jersey.
No. Number.
Nov. November.
N. S. Nova Scotia; New Style.
N. T. New Testament.
N. W. Northwest.
N. Y. New York.
O. Ohio.
Ob. (*Obiit.*) Died.
Obt. Obedient.
Oct. October.
O. S. Old Style.
O. T. Old Testament.
Oz. Ounces.
Pa. *or* Penn. Pennsylvania.
Per *or* pr. By the; as, *per* yard.
Per ct. By the hundred.
P. M. Post-Master; Afternoon.
P. O. Post-Office.
Pres. President.
Prof. Professor.
Pro tem. For the time being.
P. S. Postscript.
Ps. Psalms.
Q. Question; Queen.
Q. L. As much as you please.
Q. S. A sufficient quantity.
Q. V. Which see; As much as you please.
Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary.
Rep. Representative; Republic.
Rev. Revelations; Reverend.
R. I. Rhode Island.
R. R. Railroad.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
S. Seconds; Shilling; Sign; South.
S. A. South America.
S. C. South Carolina.
S. E. Southeast.
Sec. Secretary.
Sen. Senator; Senior.
Sept. September.
Serj. Sergeant.
Sp. Spain; Spanish.
S. W. Southwest.
U. C. Upper Canada.
Ult. Last, or the last month.
U. S. United States.
U. S. A. United States of America; United States Army.
U. S. M. A. United States Military Academy.
U. S. N. United States Navy.
U. S. S. United States Senate.
V. (*Vide.*) See; Verse.
Va. Virginia.
Viz. Namely; To wit.
V. P. Vice-President.
Vt. Vermont.
W. West.
Wis. Wisconsin.
Xmas. Christmas.
Xt. Christ.
Y. Year.
&c. And so forth.

After pupils have learned the preceding list, they should be required to construct sentences, appropriately introducing all the abbreviations, as illustrated by the following

Dictation Exercises.

J. M. Webb, jun., Esq., at length became M. D., A. M., A. A. S. To H. B. M. Victoria, I am greatly indebted. On the 3d inst. I saw Gov. Wise, of Va. Rev. Henry Jones, of Bridgeport, Conn., directed a letter to Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., of Penn. Gen. Jackson was Pres. of the U. S., A. D. 1830. The society met at Washington, D. C., on the 30th ult. N. B. I shall depart at 9 o'clock, A. M. Prof. Good became LL. D., M. S. S., F. S. A., F. R. S., &c.

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

Abbreviations.—L. *Latin ;* F. *French ;* S. *Spanish ;* I. *Italian.*

Ab initio (in ĭsh'i o), L. From the beginning.

Ad ċap'tan'dum, L. To attract or please.

Ad rem, L. To the point.

À la mode, F. According to fashion.

Ad lib'itum, L. At pleasure.

Ad valo'rem, L. According to the value.

Aliās, L. Otherwise.

Alibi, L. Elsewhere ; proof of having been elsewhere.

Alma mater, L. A benign mother ; a university.

Anno mundi, L. In the year of the world.

Anglice (ăng'gli se), L. In English.

Apropos (ăp'ro pō). F. To the purpose.

Au fait (o fā), F. Skillful ; expert.

Beau monde (bō mŏnd'), F. The gay world.

Belles lettres (bel lĕtr'), F. Polite literature.

Bijou (be jō'), F. A jewel.

Billet doux (bil la dŏ'), F. A love-letter.

Bon jour (bong jŏr'), F. Good-day.

Bon mot (bŏng mō), F. A witty remark.

Bon ton, F. The height of fashion.

Bon vivant (bŏng vē văng'), F. A good liver ; a jovial companion.

Bŏ'na fi'de, L. In good faith.

Boudoir (bō dwăr'), F. A small room.

Cā'pias, L. A law term ; you may take.

Casus belli, L. An occasion for war.

Chef d'œuvre (sha dŏvr'), F. A masterpiece.

Cicerone (chē cha rō'ne), I. A guide showing works of art.

Clique (klēk), F. A party.

Comme il faut (kŏm'ēl fō'), F. As it ought to be.

Compos mentis, L. Of sound mind.

Con a mō're, L. With love or zest.

Connoisseur (kon nes sŭr), F. A skillful judge.

Cortége (kor tåzˊ), F. An escort.
Cornucopiæ, L. Horn of plenty.
Coup d'état (kô da tåˊ), F. A master-stroke in politics.
Coup de grace (kô de grâsˊ), F. The finishing blow.
Coup de main (kô deh mângˊ), F. A taking by surprise.
Coup d'œil (kô dâlˊ), F. A glance of the eye; a hasty view.
Debris (deb rèˊ), F. Broken remnants.
Dénouement (dên ô mângˊ), F. The unraveling of a plot.
De facto, L. From the fact.
Dè i grâ ti a, L. By the grace of God.
De novo, L. Anew.
Devoirs (dev wârzˊ), F. Duties; acts of civility.
Dishabille (dis a bèlˊ), F. An undress.
Donna, I. A lady of rank.
Double entendre (dô'bl-ân tânˊdr), F. Double meaning.
Dramatis personæ, L. Persons of the drama.
Éclaircissement (a klâr sis mângˊ), F. A clearing up, or explanation.
Éclat (à klåˊ), F. Splendor, applause.
Élite (à lèt), F. Choice, select society.
Encore (âng kôrˊ), F. Again; a word used to call for a repetition.
En masse (âng mâsˊ), F. In a mass.
Ennui (âng wèˊ), F. Weariness.
Entrée (âng trèˊ), F. Entrance.
Entre nous (ântr nôˊ), F. Between us; confidentially.
Entrepôt (âng tr pôˊ), F. Depot for goods.
E pluribus unum, L. One formed of many. The motto of the United States.
Ergo, L. Therefore.
Esprit de corps (es prè de kôrˊ), F. The spirit of a body of men.
Et cætera, L. And so forth.
Exit, L. He goes off.
Ex'e unt omnes, L. All go off.
Exempli gratia, L. For the sake of example.
Ex cathedra, L. From the chair.
Ex curia, L. Out of court.
Ex officio, L. By virtue of office.
Ex par'te, L. On one side; on the part of.
Exposé (eks po zåˊ), F. A laying open; a formal statement of reasons, facts, &c.
Ex tem'po re, L. On the spur of the moment.
Fac sim'i le, L. An exact copy.
Fête champêtre (fât'shâm pâtrˊ), F. A rural festival.
Felo de se, L. Self-murder.
Fiat, L. Let it be done.
Fi nâ'le, I. The concluding piece in music; the close.
Gens d'armes (zawng d'arm), F. Armed guards of the police.
Hå'beäs corpus, L. You may have the body. A writ for delivering a person from imprisonment.
Hauteur (hô tèrˊ), F. Haughtiness; pride.
Hic jacet, L. Here lies.
Hors de combat (hârˊ de kôm båˊ), F. Disabled; out of condition to fight.
Ibidem, L. In the same place.
Idem, L. The same.
Id est, L. That is.

Impromptu, L. On the spur of the moment.
Impri'mis, L. In the first place.
Im prov i sa tŏ're, L. An impromptu poet.
In exten'so, L. In full.
In medias res, L. Into the midst of affairs.
In per pĕt'u um, L. For ever.
In pĕt'tŏ, L. In reserve or secrecy.
In prŏ'pri a per sŏ'na, L. In person.
In statu quo, L. In its former state.
In toto, L. Wholly, entirely.
In tran'sitŭ, L. On the passage.
In vi'nito, L. In disguise.
Instanter, L. Quickly, earnestly.
Ip'se dix'it, L. He himself has said it ; mere assertion.
Ipso facto, L. By the act itself.
Ipso jure, L. By the law itself.
Item, L. Likewise, also.
Jeu d'esprit (ze des prè'), F. Play of wit.
Jet d'eau (za dŏ'). Play of water ; an ornamental water-spout.
Labor omnia vincit, L. Labor conquers every thing.
Lapsus linguæ, L. A slip of the tongue.
Laus Deŏ, L. Praise to God.
Lex talionis, L. The law of retaliation.
Licet, L. It is allowed.
Mademoiselle (ma dem wă zĕl'), F. A young unmarried lady.
Magna Charta (kăr'ta), L. The great charter.
Messieurs (mĕsh'yerz), F. Gentlemen ; Sirs.
Me'um et tuum, L. Mine and thine.
Modus operandi, L. The mode of operation.
Monsieur (mos sèr), F. Sir ; Mr.
Multum in parvo, L. Much in a little.
Naiveté (nă ev tă'), F. Simplicity.
Ne plus ultra, L. The farthest limit or point ; perfection.
Nolens volens, L. Willing or unwilling.
Nom de guerre, F. } An assumed
Nom de plume, F. } name.
Nota be'ne, L. Mark well.
Omnibus, L. For all.
On dit (ŏn' dè), F. People say.
Ora pro nobis, L. Pray for us.
Outré (ŏ trā'), F. Exaggerated.
Pecċā'vi, L. I have sinned.
Penchant (pŏn shăng'), F. Inclination.
Pinxit, L. He or she painted it.
Plateau (plat tŏ'), F. Table-land.
Porte-monnaie (port mon ā'), F. A flat money-purse.
Pos'se comitatus, L. The power of the county ; an armed body.
Post meridiem, L. Afternoon.
Post mor'tem L. After death.
Prima facie, L. From the first view ; self-evident.
Pro bono publico, L. For the public good.
Pro et con, i. e., pro et contra, L. For and against.
Pro tem'pore, L. For the time.
Quantum libet, L. As much as you please.
Quid pro quo, L. What for what ; tit for tat.
Quo warranto, L. By what authority.
Ragoût (rā gŏ'), F. Stewed meat.
Rara avis, L. A rare bird ; a prodigy.

Rendezvous (rån dâ vô′), F. The place of meeting.
Réveillé (re vâl′ya), F. An alarm.
Sâns, F. Without.
Sang froid (sâng frwor), F. Cold-bloodedness.
Sculpsit, L. He or she engraved it.
Sic semper tyrannis, L. So may it always be with tyrants.
Si′ne di′e, L. Without day.
Si′ne qua non, L. Indispensable condition.
Sobriquet (so bre kâ′), F Nick-name.
Soirée (swor râ′), F. Evening party.
Status quo, L. The same state as before.
Sub ro′sa, L. Under the rose ; privately.
Summum bonum, L. The chief good.
Tableau (tab lô′), F. A picture.
Tapis (tâp è′), F. A carpet.
Terra firma, L. Firm earth.
Tête-à-tête (tât′ â tât′), F. Head to head ; a private conversation.
Tou pet (tô pâ′), F. An artificial lock of hair ; a curl.
Tout ensemble (tôt′ ång sâm′bl), F. The whole taken together.
Va′de me′cum, L. Go with me ; a constant companion.
Valet de chambre (vâ′le de shâm-br′), F. A footman.
Verbatim et literatim, L. Word for word, and letter for letter.
Via, L. By way of.
Vi′ce versa, L. The opposite way.
Vis-à-vis (vîz â vè′), L. Opposite.
Viva vo′ce, L. By the living voice.
Vox populi vox De′i, L. The voice of the people is the voice of God.

Require pupils to construct sentences, appropriately introducing foreign words and phrases, as illustrated by the following

Dictation Exercises.

He commenced *ab initio*, or from the beginning. His speech was *ad rem.* Your remarks are quite *apropos.* My *cicerone*, who is a *connoisseur*, pronounces this painting a *chef-d'œuvre.* Your *valet de chambre* disturbed our *tête-à-tête.* Report the speech *verbatim et literatim.* As a *quid pro quo*, he exclaimed, "*Sic semper tyrannis.*" Return *via* Rome. Pay *ad valorem* duties. Ten of the *gens d'armes* were left *hors de combat.* His exclamation, "*Vox populi vox Dei!*" was not a *lapsus linguæ.*

THE END.

YB 36578

M118319

891
W339
nat
Educ
dept

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY

NATIONAL

READERS AND SPELLERS.

BY R. G. PARKER AND J. MADISON WATSON.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL PRIMER, Or, WORD-BUILDER. 64 pages, 16mo.
THE NATIONAL FIRST READER; Or, WORD-BUILDER. 118 pages, 16mo.
THE NATIONAL SECOND READER. 224 pages, 16mo.
THE NATIONAL THIRD READER. 288 pages, 12mo.
THE NATIONAL FOURTH READER. 32 pages, 12mo.
THE NATIONAL FIFTH READER. 600 pages, 12mo.
NATIONAL ELEMENTARY SPELLER. 160 pages, 16mo.
NATIONAL PRONOUNCING SPELLER. 188 pages, 12mo.

The superiority of these Works,—in the simplicity, thoroughness, practicability, and completeness of their Elocutionary instructions, in the amount and value of the Historical, Classical, Biographical, and other information, furnished by notes in the extent and quality of the Selections for Reading and Declamation, their exact and full course of Instruction in Pronunciation, and in their progressiveness,—is urged by many of the ablest educators of the United States. It is not too much to say that the Letter and Illustrations and Typography far surpass those of any similar books published in this country, and probably in the world.

Although these works are but recently completed, they are already in use in nearly all the State Normal Schools, hundreds of Academies, and in the Public Schools of New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Syracuse, Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Cleveland, all the Schools of Minnesota, Newark, Trenton, Jersey City, New Orleans, Richmond, Va., Norfolk, Petersburg, Charleston, S. C., Wilmington, Del., Wilmington, N. C., Savannah, Memphis, Augusta, Ga., Macon, Selma, Ala., Jacksonville, Fla., Austin, Tex., Galveston, Vicksburg, Stamford, New London, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, and very many other important cities and towns.

A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers.

NEW YORK.